

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Hanania to head new NHI

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Saturday announced the appointment of Dr. Daoud Hanania as director general of the newly established National Health Institution (NHI) as of Oct. 18, 1987. Dr. Hanania, who is currently director of the Armed Forces Royal Medical Services, will retain his post in addition to serving as NHI director general, according to a spokesman for the King Hussein Medical Centre. The Upper House of Parliament last August endorsed a law on the establishment of the NHI and said the new entity would embody all government and military run hospitals and health centres in the country and ensure proper health services to all citizens in the Kingdom. In addition to providing the existing medical services offered to members and families of the civil and military services, the NHI will provide care for almost a million private sector employees and their families under a national health scheme for which regulations are still to be worked out. The Cabinet also approved a loan agreement under which the Saudi Fund for Development will provide funds for the implementation of the Zarqa River Basin project. The project aims at increasing the area of cultivated land, setting up pasture lands and planting forest trees.

## Filali urges Arab action over Gulf

CAIRO (R) — Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali said on Saturday the situation in the Gulf was very dangerous and urged Arab leaders to live up to their responsibilities in the area. When they meet for summit talks in Amman next month, they should "take appropriate measures," he told reporters, without elaborating. He said he hoped the United Nations Security Council would take steps to stop the Iran-Iraq war. Filali was speaking before flying home after discussing Arab and African issues with President Hosni Mubarak and giving him a message from King Hassan. After meeting the president on Thursday, he said they did not discuss the question of Egypt's return to the Arab fold or resumption of diplomatic relations, severed in 1979 over Egypt's treaty with Israel. There has been speculation that Morocco may follow Jordan and Djibouti by resuming relations with Cairo, the only two Arab states to have restored ties with Cairo since the break. Mr. Filali said he was taking a message from Mr. Mubarak to King Hassan.

Volume 12 Number 3605

AMMAN, SUNDAY OCTOBER 18, 1987, SAFAR 25, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Royal Decree okays new Spanish envoy

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the Spanish government's nomination of Mr. Ramon Armengod as Spain's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Jordan succeeding Mr. Emilio Menendez. Mr. Armengod is due in Amman today. Mr. Menendez, who has been serving in Jordan since Sept. 6, 1983, has been transferred to another post at the Spanish Foreign Ministry. Mr. Armengod held several diplomatic posts at the Spanish Foreign Ministry and has served as ambassador in Kuwait and general consul in Jerusalem. Prior to his new appointment, he was Spain's general consul in Luxembourg.

## Klibi expected here by end of the month

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi is due here towards the end of this month leading an Arab League delegation to take part in arrangements and preparations for the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on Nov. 8. Mr. Klibi and the delegation will stay in Amman until the opening of the summit and attend the conference.

## Majali returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali returned home on Saturday after delivering invitations from His Majesty King Hussein to the leaders of Tunisia, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Mauritania to attend the extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Amman on Nov. 8. Mr. Majali told Petra that all the three leaders he met had agreed to attend the summit.

## Howe to visit Jordan next month

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe will pay a three-day official visit to Jordan at the beginning of November, informed sources said Saturday. During the visit, the sources said, Mr. Howe will meet with senior Jordanian officials to review latest developments in the Middle East as well as bilateral relations.

## Iraqi jets bomb Iranian positions

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — A military spokesman said Iraqi planes bombed Iranian troop concentrations on the Gulf war front on Saturday, adding that no residential areas in Iran were hit. Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said several people were "killed" or wounded when Iraqi warplanes bombed three villages near a town on the Iran-Iraq border in Kurdistan region. Of 111 air raids reported, one targeted the Imam Hassan oilfields, said the Iraqi News Agency. One jet was shot down and crashed in Iranian territory, the communiqué said, holding Iranian authorities responsible for the safety of the pilot.

## Musavi goes to Syria today

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's Prime Minister, Mir-Hossein Musavi, will leave Syria on an official visit on Sunday, Iran's national news agency (IRNA) reported. Mr. Musavi met President Ali Hafez in Tehran to review issues to be discussed in Damascus, the agency said.

## Flash floods wreak havoc in Zarqa, eastern regions

Four killed and three missing • Losses estimated at hundreds of thousands of dinars

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

**ZARQA** — Four people drowned and three others were reported missing in flash floods that hit Zarqa and the eastern parts of Jordan over the past two days causing heavy losses to factories and businesses.

Zarqa Governor Eid Al Qatneh made the announcement about the casualties and the material damage during an inspection tour of the stricken areas. He said that the Civil Defence Department, in cooperation with municipal teams and the Public Security Department, had brought the flood danger under control. Mr. Qatneh, who is also chairman of the public safety committee in Zarqa region, said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that several vehicles on the main Amman-Zarqa highway and near the Awajin Bridge and Wadi Al Hajar district were washed away in the torrent. Army helicopters were called out to take part in the rescue operations, he said. Most of those rescued from the

dated with at least two metres of water in some places causing total disruption of traffic and severe damage.

The floods, which resulted from a rain storm, caused extensive damage to property owned by people living alongside the Zarqa River, Wadi Al Hajar, Wadi Al Qatir and Wadi Al Aish and also caused the death of three people and injured others who were treated at local hospitals, according to Mr. Qatneh.

Mr. Qatneh appealed to people living in low-lying areas and near the streams and wadis to evacuate the area in case floods occurred in their regions because of possible more rains and the high level of water in Zarqa River.

According to PSD reports, roads leading to Hallabat in the eastern regions of Zarqa were closed due to landslides and damage to culverts. The PSD appealed to members of the public to avoid travelling along the eastern roads of Zarqa in view of the weather conditions.

In reporting the situation on

(Continued on page 3)

## U.S. navy hands over captured sailors and 2 bodies to Iran

MUSCAT (Agencies) — The United States on Saturday handed over four Iranian sailors captured in a Gulf battle and the men were flown home aboard an Iranian aircraft, the Oman News Agency reported.

The four seamen were taken in a battle between Iranian gunboats and American helicopters in the northern Gulf on Oct. 8, in which the U.S. navy said it sank one vessel and captured two smaller craft.

The bodies of two other Iranian seamen who died of their wounds were also handed over to Tehran officials at Oman's Seeb airbase 40 kilometres northwest of Muscat.

It was the second such repatriation carried out with Oman serving as intermediary in the past month. The Oman Information Ministry said in a statement that "the Omani government today sponsored the turnover of the Iranian sailors who survived from the Iranian boats which clashed with the American planes lately to the Iranian government."

The Iranians were rescued by American forces after the Oct. 8 clash. Two Iranians died of wounds before they could be put aboard a navy ship for medical treatment. U.S. sources, asking not to be identified, told AP at least two were "walking," indicating that the other two were still on stretchers. U.S. navy officials had said earlier that all four would require further medical care after returning home.

The U.S. State Department said earlier that all four would be offered an opportunity to request "political refugee" status if they preferred not to return to Iran. Oman, a neutral country that maintains friendly ties with Iran, volunteered to serve as intermediary for the repatriation, as it had on a previous occasion last month.

The Iranians were flown here aboard a navy jet from an undisclosed location in the Gulf, after being taken off the USS Raleigh, the landing ship where they had been treated.

## Reagan: Gulf threats will be dealt with 'appropriately'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan said Saturday that threats to American naval forces and protected ships in the Gulf would be "dealt with appropriately."

The comments, in Mr. Reagan's weekly radio address, came amid reports that the Pentagon was preparing contingency plans for possible retaliation against Iran for a missile attack on a U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti ship.

Mr. Reagan's remarks, like those of lower-level officials since the Friday attack, did not spell out what the United States might do in response to the attack against the tanker Sea Isle City, which U.S. officials said most likely was hit by an Iranian Silkworm missile.

But he repeated a vow to continue the U.S. policy of keeping an armed presence in the Gulf and to protect American ships and commercial vessels flying the U.S. flag.

"Freedom of navigation in international waters is a cardinal principle of our policy and especially in that region of the world of vital interest," Mr. Reagan said.

"We've had a naval presence in the Gulf since 1949," he added. "Any risk to that naval presence or to U.S.-flagged commercial

ships operating peacefully in the waters of the Gulf will be dealt with appropriately."

Mr. Reagan called the Iranian attacks on Gulf shipping, "one of the great tragedies of our time" and said the United States was pursuing diplomatic efforts, through the United Nations, to end the conflict.

Kuwaiti officials meanwhile met with Arab and other ambassadors Saturday to enlist support for a campaign against Iran after the firing of two Iranian missiles into Kuwaiti territorial waters this week.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sandi Al Osumi met with Kuwait to brief them on "the latest developments in the region including the latest Iranian acts of aggression against Kuwait," an official statement said.

Mr. Osumi told the Arab diplomats "the Iranian aggression represents a dangerous escalation that undermines the importance of the emergency Arab summit scheduled for Nov. 8 in Amman," the statement said.

"The summit should be an opportunity for Arab leaders to work out a unified pan-Arab attitude vis-a-vis Iran's insistence on

(Continued on page 3)

## Egypt condemns Iran and renews support of Kuwait

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt said Saturday that Iran's attack on a U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tanker in Kuwaiti territorial waters constituted aggression against its Gulf neighbour and violated international law.

In a statement to reporters, Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid recalled a pledge by President Hosni Mubarak this month that Egypt would do everything it can to support Kuwait if the Iran-Iraq war spills over into that country.

"We renew our appeal to Iran to refrain from acts of aggression that do not serve the cause of international peace and security," Mr. Abdul Meguid said. "The statement grew out of Friday's Iranian missile attack on the 81,283-tonne Sea Isle City near Kuwait's main oil terminal, in which at least 16 crewmen, including the American captain, were wounded."

"The president, government and people of Egypt strongly condemn Iran's attack to which the sister state Kuwait was subjected," Mr. Abdul Meguid said. Mr. Mubarak's pledge to help Kuwait came on Oct. 12, in his inaugural address to parliament at the start of his second six-year term.

"It is now clear that the repercussions of this war no longer are confined to the two combatant states but have extended to threaten the security of neighbouring Gulf countries," Mr. Mubarak said. "Foremost among these is sister Kuwait, at whose side we stand with all our sentiments and capabilities in the defence of its territory, sovereignty and the safety of its people."

Mr. Abdul Meguid's statement did not go beyond noting Mr. Mubarak's pledge. Government officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Egypt would consider military aid to Kuwait if it asks for it but that there has been no such request.

Egypt has supplied arms and ammunition to Iraq since 1981. "Attacks on Kuwaiti ships anchored inside Kuwaiti territorial waters constitute a transgression on the sovereignty of an Arab state and a breach of the rules of international law, something we strongly condemn," Mr. Abdul Meguid said.

"This new action by Iran further aggravates the dangerous situation and requires the whole international community to expedite implementation of Resolution 598 of the U.N. Security Council."



A cart-pulling horse lies dead in a Zarqa street with the wrecked cart after flash floods hit the area on Friday and Saturday (photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

## N. Yemeni leader affirms attendance at summit, hopes for Arab solidarity

By Abdullah Nsour  
Special to the Jordan Times

SANAA — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh has affirmed that his country would participate in the extraordinary Arab summit meeting scheduled to be held in Amman on Nov. 8. In an interview with the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i Arabic daily, President Saleh said that his country had based its policy on "working towards serving the Arab Nation and its causes and North Yemen will not hesitate to undertake any effort aimed at restoring Arab solidarity."

"We seek solidarity and harmony, cooperation and coordination among Arab countries and we hope that the coming summit in Amman will help us to achieve that goal," the president said. In reply to a question on the Iran-Iraq war, President Saleh said that he appreciates Iraq's favourable response to mediation



Ali Abdullah Saleh

efforts to end the war with Iran. He expressed hope that Iran would "display a similar response and we hope that the coming summit in Amman will help us to achieve that goal," the president said. In reply to a question on the Iran-Iraq war, President Saleh said that he appreciates Iraq's favourable response to mediation

"This war has been sapping the resources of the Arab and Islamic Nations and its continuation will cause more tension leading to serious complications and more destruction and loss for both parties," the president said.

North Yemen's relations with Jordan, Mr. Saleh said, are characterised with brotherly cooperation in all fields and are expected to develop more in the coming years.

On the situation in North Yemen, the president said that over the 25 years that followed the revolution in the country thousands of schools were built, the University of Sanaa was established and more people have been receiving education. At present, he said, nearly one and a half million children are attending school at different levels.

In addition, the president said, the country has built numerous hospitals and health centres and carried out development projects.

## Vorontsov holds talks with Sharaa

DAMASCUS (Agencies) Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov discussed the Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East peace process on Saturday with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa.

The Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) reported the agenda without comment. It said Mr. Vorontsov also briefed Mr. Sharaa on his visits to Egypt and Jordan on a Middle East tour coinciding with one by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Syria is one of the Soviet Union's closest Middle East allies. Damascus backs Tehran in the Gulf war, while Moscow is Baghdad's main arms supplier despite making recent moves to improve diplomatic and economic ties with Iran.

Mr. Vorontsov arrived here from Amman. During his stay in Jordan, he was received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

In a statement given to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, upon his departure, Mr. Vorontsov expressed his pleasure over his visit to Jordan.

He described his meetings with the Crown Prince and with the prime minister as an excellent opportunity to exchange views about various issues of common interest.

Mr. Vorontsov added that he would convey to the Soviet leadership Jordan's view towards the Middle East issue, particularly with regard to holding an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The Soviet official was seen off from Amman by Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Judeh, Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Nabih Al Nimer and senior ministry officials as well as Soviet Ambassador to Jordan, Alexander Zinbub.

Mr. Vorontsov's trip to the Middle East comes a few days ahead of Mr. Shultz's visit to Moscow next week for talks with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

## Shultz returns to Israel after Jeddah talks

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz returned to Israel after a quick visit to Saudi Arabia on Saturday to continue talks with Israeli leaders.

Mr. Shultz returned to Israel on Saturday, only 11 hours after he left for Jeddah. He was scheduled to meet Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres for a second round of talks on Saturday night.

Mr. Shultz will remain in Israel until Monday when he sees Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo and His Majesty King Hussein in London before flying to Moscow for arms control talks.

No details were available on Mr. Shultz's talks with Saudi leaders but rising tensions in the Gulf were expected the focus of talks.

The appointment in Jeddah was made even more timely by an apparent Iranian attack on a U.S.-flagged tanker at port in Kuwait.

It was the first direct strike on a Kuwaiti tanker protected by the U.S. navy in the Gulf and was condemned by the White House in Washington as an "outrageous" act.

Saudi Arabia has been aiding the U.S. navy in its effort to escort Kuwaiti tankers and protect them from attack in the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Shultz said before leaving Washington on Thursday Saudi cooperation in the venture was very good and he had no plans to request more help, despite U.S. congressional demands for such assistance.

Whether this changed or not because of the latest attack — the second on a Kuwaiti tanker in two days — could not be immediately learned.

## Palestinians in occupied territories stage protests over Shultz's visit

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Palestinians in the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip staged strikes and stoned troops on Saturday after being called on to demonstrate against the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Palestinian sources said six of the eight Palestinians invited to meet Mr. Shultz on Sunday would boycott the meeting, sending the deposed mayor of Hebron, Mustafa Natshe, instead as a representative to deliver a hardline statement.

The statement describes the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the representative of the Palestinian people, denounces the closure of a PLO-linked information office in Washington and rejects U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 as a basis for Middle East peace, they said.

Leaflets signed by "National

Forces in the Occupied Territories" were distributed in Jerusalem and Gaza on Friday calling for protests against the Shultz visit and warning Arab notables not to meet the secretary of state.

In Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, a Palestinian youth was killed when a car hit him as he ran from Israeli soldiers, an Israeli army spokesman said.

"A group of (protesters) stoned an army observation post and fled when reinforcements arrived, while fleeing one (protester) ran into the street and was hit by a car," the spokesman said.

In the Gaza Strip, troops opened fire on an Arab-owned car, wounding the four occupants.

"The vehicle failed to stop at a checkpoint near Khan Yunis, the soldiers gave warning then opened fire, the driver was shot and three passengers wounded by shrapnel," the spokesman said.

Palestinian sources said one man was seriously wounded after being shot in the back. All the injured were taken to hospital.

Israeli soldiers opened fire in the Jerusalem suburb of Abu Dis to disperse Arabs who pelted them with stones, while stonethrowing protesters clashed with police in Jerusalem's ancient walled city.

Protests were also reported in Bethlehem, with demonstrators stoning army and police vehicles at a major road intersection.

In Gaza, students at the Islamic University went on strike and schools were also boycotted, residents said.

A total commercial strike was in force in Arab Jerusalem and in the town of Ramallah, north of Jerusalem, where troops welded stores shut after shopkeepers refused to open, witnesses reported.

(Continued on page 3)

## Burkina Faso coup leaders say Sankara planned to kill opponents

OUAGADOUGOU (R) — Several of Burkina Faso's new military leaders met foreign ambassadors on Friday night and told them they had not planned to kill President Thomas Sankara.

It was the first confirmation that the 37-year-old paratroop captain had been shot dead. He died with 12 of his closest advisers when they resisted arrest in Thursday's bloody coup, diplomats quoted the new team as saying.

The diplomats said the coup leader, Captain Blaise Compaore, did not attend the meeting and his aides described him as too tired.

Those present included Captain Henri Zongo and Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, the former defence minister.

Along with Capt. Sankara and Capt. Compaore, the slain leader's second-in-command, they made up the four-man team which had governed the impover-

ished West African nation since a 1983 coup.

Before the meeting it had not been known whether they had sided with Capt. Compaore in Thursday's coup in which political sources said as many as 100 people were killed when troops stormed the presidential palace and the state radio building.

The diplomats said that Capt. Compaore, Capt. Zongo and Major Lingani appeared to be the leading members of a so-called Popular Front set up to replace the now disbanded National Revolutionary Council (NCR).

Popular Front leaders told the diplomats they had acted on a tipoff that Capt. Sankara intended to execute those planning to oppose him at a meeting of the NCR scheduled for Thursday evening.

They also criticised at length his "whimsical and immature political style" and said rectifications were badly needed to put an

end to political infighting and economic chaos, the diplomats said.

Capt. Sankara and his aides, including Interior Minister Ernest Ouédraogo and presidential spokesman Babou Paulin Bamouni, were buried in a cemetery near Ouagadougou on Friday morning but the Popular Front has yet to officially announce the deaths.

Thousands of people, in solemn and silent mood, have filed past the graves in the past 24 hours, eyewitnesses said.

State radio maintained a barrage of anti-Sankara statements, with the latest criticising his "infantile" foreign policy which it said caused unnecessary tension with unnamed neighbouring states.

Under left-wing Sankara, Burkina Faso fought a five-day war with neighbouring Mali and relations with pro-Western Ivory Coast deteriorated.

## INSIDE

- U.S. has no easy options in Gulf, page 2
- Symposium discusses anti-drug battle, page 3
- Egypt's ties with Arab states flourish despite diplomatic boycott, page 4
- Shuttle labours over wage scheme, page 5
- India beats Zimbabwe in Pakistan, beats West Indies in Reliance Cup cricket, page 6
- Wall Street stocks take a tumble, page 7
- India rejects Tamil call to ceasefire, page 8



# Kuwait 'tried to down Silk Worm missile' that hit U.S. flag tanker

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Kuwaiti military forces detected the firing of a Silk Worm missile Friday at a tanker steaming inside its territorial waters and tried to shoot it down with a missile of their own, Pentagon sources disclosed.

The sources, who insisted on anonymity, said Kuwaiti forces had fired a small surface-to-air missile from the island of Faylaka at the Silk Worm as it passed nearby on a trajectory toward an oil-loading facility.

The Kuwaiti missile was unable to intercept the Silk Worm, however, which then struck a Kuwaiti tanker flying the American flag, the sources said.

One official identified the Kuwaiti missile as a "Strela," the old Western code name for the Soviet Union's SA-7.

According to the International Institute for Strategic Studies, a London-based organization that keeps track of military arsenals around the world, Kuwait is known to have purchased SA-7s from the Soviet Union. The SA-7 is a small, shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile that relies on a heat-seeking warhead.

The SA-7 has a range of only slightly more than 2 miles (3.2 kilometres), however, "and it obviously wasn't good enough to down the Silk Worm," said one source.

"The SA-7 is great against helicopters, but you'd have to be mighty lucky to hit another missile with one."

"At least they tried to do something," said another official.

According to the sources, the Kuwaiti effort to down the missile explained why that Gulf state was so quick to identify the weapon that struck the Sea Isle City as a Silk Worm, a Chinese-built anti-ship missile acquired by Iran that has a range of roughly 80 kilometres.

Despite the Kuwaiti claims, the Pentagon initially reported Friday morning it was unclear whether the tanker had been hit by a bomb or missile. Only on Friday afternoon did the Pentagon finally announce that it was convinced a Silk Worm had been fired.

The sources said the Silk Worm was fired by Iranian forces from the Fao peninsula. That area is about 80 kilometres from the Kuwaiti anchorage used by tankers when they load oil — just

barely within the range of the Silk Worm.

Any missile fired by Iran from Al Fao toward the Kuwaiti anchorage must pass over or near the Kuwaiti island of Faylaka, the sources said.

It could not be learned immediately whether the Kuwaitis knew the Iranians were preparing to fire a missile or simply detected it on radar after it was launched.

The Iranian missile blasted the U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tanker Friday, wounding the captain and 17 other crewmen, underscoring Tehran's defiance of the American presence in the Gulf.

It was the first direct attack on a Kuwaiti tanker re-registered in the United States.

The White House said "Iran has committed an outrageous act of aggression against a non-belligerent country, Kuwait, and a U.S. flag vessel operating commercially and peacefully."

U.S. officials hinted their response might be tempered because it happened in Kuwaiti rather than international waters. But in Washington, Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said such attacks could lead to "possible and even probable retaliation."

Iran did not claim responsibility for the attack. President Ali Khamenei told a Muslim congregation in Tehran: "Where did the missile come from? The almighty knows best."

The American captain of the U.S.-registered tanker may lose his eyesight, hospital sources said.

The sources at the Al Adan Hospital near Kuwait's main oil installations, said 50-year-old John Hunt suffered lacerations to the face, chest and left hand.

He underwent surgery on his eyes on Friday afternoon but was unlikely to regain use of them, the sources said.

Capt. Hunt was the most seriously injured of 18 crew-injured when the missile hit the accommodation quarters of the tanker.

The hospital sources said another member of the crew, 38-year-old British engineer Robert Stanley, had burns over 15 per cent of his body.

The wounded, out of a crew of 28, included another Briton, one Italian, a Pakistani and 13 Filipinos. Eleven received hospital treatment, the sources said.

Shipping sources said the missile hit the front of the accommodation quarters setting them on fire.

## Shipowners fly foreign 'flag of convenience'

WASHINGTON (AP) — In the 1920s, when it was illegal to serve alcohol aboard U.S. ships, an American line put two of its cruise ships under the flag of Panama, says Philip J. Lorie, director of the Federation of American Controlled Shipping.

Today major shipowners from Norway to Japan register some of their ships under "flags of convenience" — not because of liquor laws, but because it saves money on wages and taxes.

They include French, West German and Greek owners, Mr. Lorie said.

Some governments have found ways of keeping ships under their own flags by easing tax and manning requirements. British ships, for example, are now often registered in Gibraltar or the Isle of Man. Both are part of Britain, but different regulations apply.

Mette Kongshem, transportation counsellor at the Norwegian embassy in Washington, recalled that Norway once had the world's biggest merchant fleet.

As of July 1, there were 486 Norwegian-owned ships registered under the Norwegian flag and 491 under other flags. Beginning July 1, Norway introduced a new system under which some ships could still be considered Norwegian but be entered on a special register that enables them to hire more non-Norwegian crew.

On Thursday, what was believed to be an Iranian missile struck the Simgari, which flies the Liberian flag but is owned by a New York company. Under present U.S. policy it was not entitled to U.S. protection.

American owners of ships flying other flags met recently with U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost to ask protection in the Gulf war, but there has been no public indication that President Ronald Reagan's administration is ready to grant it.

Iran and Iraq have been attacking neutral shipping in the Gulf for the past seven years. The United States and other leading navies have started giving more protection in recent months, but only to ships registered in their own countries.

The United States protects only ships under the U.S. flag. They include the Kuwaiti oil tankers now flying the U.S. flag, but which can land at a U.S. port.

"A ship like that costs about \$700,000 a year to operate, with British officers and mostly Filipino crews," Mr. Lorie said in an interview. "If they came into an American port, they would have to have all American officers and 75 per cent American crews. That would raise the cost to about \$3.4 million a year."

A ship owned by an American company can employ a foreign crew, pay foreign wages and land in the United States — as long as it flies another country's flag. Other countries have similar restrictions.

## Carter predicts more violence in Gulf

WASHINGTON (R) — Former President Jimmy Carter said Friday that the United States had effectively sided with Iraq in its seven-year-old war with Iran and predicted U.S. forces would be drawn into more intense fighting.

Responding to news the White House had accused Iran of a missile attack against the 81,283-tonne U.S.-flagged Sea Isle City in Kuwaiti waters on Friday, Mr. Carter said: "I think perhaps we'll respond. This is the tragedy of it."

"Down through history whenever a nation like ours injects itself into a military conflict, a civil war like in Lebanon or a war like between Iran and Iraq, we almost inevitably are destined to become involved as a belligerent," Mr. Carter told an audience at Washington's International Club.

He said President Reagan's decision to order U.S. Navy escorts for re-flagged Kuwaiti tankers was a blunder, as "Kuwait is a key ally of Iraq in the war."

"It was a very serious mistake for us to become involved in effect as a belligerent," he said, responding to a question from the audience at a symposium on U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Carter, a Georgia Democrat, cited his own bitter experience with Iran during the 1979-1981 hostage crisis in which 52 Americans were held prisoner. Negotiations stalled and an abortive military rescue effort doomed Mr. Carter's chances of reelection. Mr. Reagan beat him by a landslide in 1980.

Mr. Carter said suicide attacks on U.S. warships by Iranian boats laden with explosives were a serious threat.

"I've dealt with the psychology of Iranians... It is a consumption of their ordained existence to give their lives against a declared enemy," he said.

"I was in the navy for 11 years and I know the vulnerability of ships to this kind of a suicidal attack. I don't think there is any doubt that if this continues we are going to see a similar attack maybe on an American warship."

Mr. Carter estimated the United States was spending more on Gulf naval operations than the value of oil exports that Washington was supposedly protecting.

He said the U.S. naval operations had intensified the violence in the Gulf, leading to more deaths and attacks on ships that would have occurred if American had stayed out and pressed diplomatic solutions to the war.

## Iraq under curfew for nationwide census

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi citizens stayed home under almost total curfew on Saturday for the biggest census in the country's history.

Shops, offices, banks and transport systems all closed down.

Streets in Baghdad and other cities were deserted, apart from workers in essential services, as

government officials made house-to-house calls. More than 170,000 of them, using 6,000 cars, were involved in the nationwide exercise.

Outgoing flights from Baghdad were halted and incoming passengers were being kept at the airport until the nine-hour curfew ends at 5 p.m.

The last curfew imposed in

Iraq, ten years ago, was for similar census which established total population at 12 million.

President Saddam Hussein has repeatedly said it now exceeds 1 million.

For the past seven years, Iraq has been at war with neighbouring Iran whose population around three times bigger.

## Iran reportedly may have seized 30 Stingers

WASHINGTON (R) — Iranian Revolutionary Guards may have stolen as many as 30 U.S.-made Stinger missiles from an Afghan rebel convoy last spring, Defence officials said on Saturday.

The United States said it found firing mechanisms and packing material for a Stinger aboard one of two Iranian patrol boats captured in a clash in the Gulf on Oct. 8.

The Iranians claimed to have brought down a U.S. helicopter with a Stinger during the incident, in which a third Iranian patrol boat was sunk and two Iranians were killed.

Washington has refused to sell

Stingers to Gulf Arab states, fearing they might fall into the hands of extremists, but has supplied large numbers to the Afghan guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan.

Afghan rebels have claimed notable success against heavily armoured Soviet helicopters with the shoulder-fired missile which has a maximum range of eight kilometres.

Earlier, Defence officials had told Reuters: "There are indications a half-dozen missiles were stolen by people who are Iranian — Revolutionary Guards — or perhaps who work for the Iranian."

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said they now believed the Iranians may have seized up to 30 Stingers from a rebel truck convoy.

Serial numbers on the parts enabled the United States to trace their origin.

The New York Times said on Saturday the Afghan convoy had crossed the border into Iran, for unclear reasons, and had been overcome by a group of Iranian

have freed the Afghans but kept the Stingers.

## Missile attacks show Kuwaiti oil exports still vulnerable despite escort

BAHRAIN (R) — Iranian missile strikes on tankers off Kuwait show the emirate's vital oil export line is still open to attack in spite of the presence in the Gulf region of nearly 30 U.S. warships sent to protect it.

The U.S.-owned Simgari, hit on Thursday and Kuwait's Sea Isle City, sailing under the American flag and attacked on Friday, were the first Kuwaiti-operated tankers damaged since July 24 when the Bridgeton hit a mine.

Kuwait said two weeks ago it was pleased with U.S. Navy escorts of its reflagged tankers even though the scheme had slowed down some oil and gas deliveries.

Since July Iran has attacked several other tankers away from the escorted convoys, bound to or from Kuwait.

Friday's attack a few miles

from Kuwait's two oil ports, Mina Al Ahmadi and Shuaiba, showed Iran's ability to hit Kuwait where it hurt, Western diplomats in the region said.

Most of the emirate's crude oil, petroleum products and petrochemical exports, its main source of income, are shipped from the two ports.

Last week bankers in Kuwait were saying oil revenues this year were expected to be more than 2.2 billion dinars (\$7.8 billion), in contrast to 1986 when they were 50 per cent lower partly because of lower oil prices.

Oil industry sources said the latest Iranian attack might further slow the movement of Kuwaiti oil.

The emirate's oil output exceeded 1.8 million barrels a day in August, the highest since 1980 and more than double the agreed 996,000 barrels which the Orga-

nisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has set as its quota.

At least six tankers owned or operated by Kuwaiti oil companies came under attack in 1986, leading to fears that the emirate's oil and products export would be disrupted.

These fears worsened with the arrival of U.S. warship escorts for half of Kuwait's 22-tanker fleet.

Kuwait said after Thursday's attack that all its oil facilities were working normally and the flow had not been interrupted.

The emirate is struggling to increase oil revenue to help it recover from a five-year recession stemming from falling oil prices and a 1982 stock market crash.

It increased oil output in August, with most other Gulf producers, to more than 1.8 million barrels daily from 1.3 million barrels in July.

## U.S. has no easy options in response to Gulf ship attacks

By Christopher Hanson

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's options for responding to a missile attack on a U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tanker range from bombing or cruise missile attacks against Iran to doing nothing, arms and foreign policy experts say.

But they say each possible course of action has serious potential pitfalls, showing just how thorny the Gulf crisis has become since Washington began escorting Kuwaiti tankers near the Iran-Iraq war zone last July.

The White House called the Friday attack on the 81,283-tonne Sea Isle City an outrageous act of Iranian aggression, but gave no hint of what the United States would do about it, if anything.

Administration sources said Mr. Reagan, 76, had convened his highly secret National Security Planning Group to discuss the options.

Mr. Reagan left open the possibility of U.S. retaliation for a similar missile attack on Thursday on the U.S.-owned but Liberian-flagged supertanker Simgari, also in Kuwaiti waters.

"If we get into Vietnam-style tit-for-tat can we make Iran say 'uncle' (yield)? I think not," said Harlan Ullman, a former career naval officer, now a Gulf war expert at the private Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

"Iran has been at war for seven years and those guys are tough," he said, referring to the bloody

Iran-Iraq war that has been raging since 1980.

Mr. Ullman said the best course was not to retaliate at all and thus avoid embroiling the United States in a wider conflict, as happened in Vietnam in the 1960s. America gradually increased its military pressure and in the end was defeated by tiny but determined North Vietnam.

Other analysts, noting Washington had warned Iran not to use its Chinese-made Silk Worm anti-ship missiles, said America would look weak if it failed to act.

But Republican Senator Gordon Humphrey said the question of retaliation had no easy answer.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

"If we do nothing, we look like wimps," he said. "If we do something we're in even deeper."

Western diplomats in the Middle East told Reuters the United States had to retaliate because Iran had seriously escalated the conflict.

"(Washington) had no alternative but to make a significant response," said one Western ambassador in Dubai, speaking on condition he not be identified.

Secretary of State George Shultz said in Israel on Friday at the start of a Middle East tour: "It is important to recognise the ship was in Kuwait. So as the day before, it was the second day there was an attack in effect on Kuwait."

That appeared to leave open the possibility that Washington could say it was not responsible for ships in Kuwaiti waters and

need not retaliate.

Military experts said key U.S. options in responding to the latest attack included:

— Attack Iranian Silk Worm missile sites with conventional, radar-guided cruise missiles such as the Tomahawk, with a range of about 1,600 kilometres. Tomahawks are carried by the battleship Missouri, one of the 30-ship U.S. Navy force in the area.

From the entrance to the Gulf the missiles could theoretically hit targets almost anywhere in Iran.

An advantage of such an attack, which administration officials said privately was an option under consideration, would be that no U.S. pilots would be shot down. A disadvantage, said retired Admiral Eugene Carroll of the private Centre for Defence Information think tank, was that missile accuracy limits made it very difficult to hit such a target, especially considering that the Silk Worm could be moved about on trucks. "This option is like shooting an arrow into the air. It falls where we know not where," Adm. Carroll said.

— Hit military targets in south eastern Iran with carrier-based fighter-bombers. The advantage, said Adm. Carroll, was that these targets were within easy range of U.S. carriers in the Arabian Sea. One disadvantage was that it would be only an indirect reprisal, as the Silk Worms were suspected of having been fired from the Fao peninsula in occupied Iraq.

— Bomb Silk Worm sites or other Iranian military installa-

tions in the northern Gulf. That would be a direct reprisal, but analysts said it posed logistical problems as navy jets from fighters would have to refuel in a complicated procedure and might be detected en route by the Iranians. Adm. Carroll said the United States probably would lose planes.

— Bomb Iranian targets with high-flying B-52s carrying conventional bombs. These planes might be harder to shoot down than navy jets, but experience in Vietnam showed bombs could fall wide of the mark and kill civilians indiscriminately.

Mr. Ullman doubted the U.S.-Iranian conflict would intensify over the ship attack. He said the United States wanted to avoid embroiling itself in a costly war and Tehran feared U.S. mining of its harbours or a blockade of its shipping through the Gulf.

The U.S. mining option has been suggested by House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin.

Mr. Ullman said Washington and Tehran knew it was in their interests to contain the conflict.

But experts on past crises said nations did not always act rationally and that events easily get out of control as military actions have unforeseen consequences.

As former Defence Secretary Robert McNamara said at a symposium earlier this week on the 1962 U.S.-Soviet confrontation over missiles in Cuba: "You cannot manage a crisis — there's absolutely no way."

— Bomb Silk Worm sites or other Iranian military installa-

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran

15:50 Programme Review

16:20 Punk Brewster

16:55 Dennis the Menace

17:10 M. Elwehbi

17:40 Local Agricultural programme

18:25 Soccer Italian football

19:15 Local programme

19:50 Programme review

20:30 News in Arabic

21:10 Programme on Arabic

22:00 TV Magazine (Arabic)

23:00 News Summary

23:10 Programme cont'd

PROGRAMME TWO

17:15 Deschutesval desktops

18:30 Race Carrol

18:50 1. E. G. G. G.

19:00 News in French

19:15 French varieties

19:30 News in Hebrew

19:45 Varieties

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 Charles in (Arabic comedy)

21:10 The Stars of Jordan

22:00 News in English

22:30 The Love Boat

23:10 Equinox

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 123 KHz

07:00 New-sec 07:30 Music for a

While 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Finan-

cial Review 08:00 World News 08:09

Happy Talk 08:30 The Spinner 08:45

Letter from America 09:00 Newscast

09:30 Sec and Society 10:00 World

News 10:09 20 Hours News Summary

10:30 From Our Own Correspondent

10:45 Sportsworld 10:50 Waveguide

10:50 World News 11:00 Reflections

11:15 Sportsworld 12:00 World News

12:09 British Press Review 12:15

Through My Window 12:30 Financial

News, Look Ahead 12:42 Sports

Roundup 13:00 News Summary, Sec

and Society 13:15 Classical Record

Review 13:30 Religious Service 14:00

World News 14:09 News About Britain

14:15 Persona Grata 14:30 Food

and Featurs 15:00 Music 15:30 Card

Books 16:00 World News 16:09

Twenty-Four Hours News Summary

16:30 Globe Theatre The Visit 16:45

Sports Roundup 17:00 News Summary

17:30 11:01-Hour Drama, Persuasion

17:45 Taste of Blood 18:00 Radio

Newsweek 18:15 From the Proms "A"

19:00 World News 19:09 Women and

the AIDS Crisis 19:15 The World of

Science Fiction 19:45 Letter from

America 20:00 World News 20:09 Re-

lections 20:15 Sportsworld 20:45

Sports Roundup 21:00 News 21:30

Globe Theatre The Visit 22:30 News

Summary 22:39 Stock Market Report

23:00 News Summary 23:05 Letter

from America 23:30 A Dose of Dahl's

Magic Medicine

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1280 & SW 2010, 995, 1124,

11925 & 1210 KHz

06:00 News 06



## Jordan honours farmers

AMMAN (Petra) — Six farmers who had excelled in the cultivation of their land and in raising livestock were honoured Saturday at a special ceremony held at Tyche Hotel in Amman as part of the country's celebrations of the World Food Day.

The six farmers received certificates of merit and awards from the Ministry of Agriculture Under Secretary Salem Al Lawzi.

Dr. Lawzi, addressing the ceremony, said that Jordan has been striving to increase food production and to ensure food security for its people.

Jordan realises the world food problem and is ready to work in solidarity with Arab states and world nations at large and with various world organisations to combat hunger, poverty and malnutrition, Dr. Lawzi said in his address.

He said that Jordan has been able to accomplish great achievements in the agricultural sector in a relatively short period of time especially in achieving self sufficiency in the production of vegetables, fruits and poultry.

But, he promised, Jordan will continue to strive to produce more dairy products, lean meat and meat in general.

Dr. Lawzi said that Jordan will make every possible effort for ensuring food security that leads to world peace because it realises that the world community has the potential to eradicate all roots of poverty, malnutrition and hunger.

The ceremony was also addressed by Dr. Abdul Karim Al Khazraji, director of the Amman-based Regional Poultry Training and Development Centre for the Near East.

Dr. Khazraji said that the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has realised the importance of producing as much food as possible by depending on small farmers; and that for this reason FAO has been extending credits to various countries to help small farmers to achieve that goal.

In his speech, Dr. Khazraji outlined the various efforts of FAO in promoting food production and improving living conditions in the rural regions around the world.

Mr. Qasem Amara, representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Jordan, made a

speech in which he underlined the importance of increasing food production. He said that hunger caused the death of 15 million children in 1984 alone.

He praised Jordan's efforts for providing protection and assistance to its small farmers and for the enactment of legislations which contribute towards these farmers' endeavours.

On the occasion of the World Food Day on Friday, Ministry of Supply Under Secretary Abdullah Al Hawamdeh said that the ministry spares no effort to provide continuous supply of food at reasonable prices to citizens.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Hawamdeh outlined the ministry's role in developing food, describing it as essential and important.

"The ministry contributes to draw up standard specifications for the local food production and adheres to such specifications," he said. "In case of shortage in the local production of food, the ministry imports such food items as wheat, rice, sugar, meat, poultry, lentils, powdered milk and olive oil through international tenders, in which Jordanian merchants take part."

"Prices of such food items are reasonable and stable throughout the year," Mr. Hawamdeh noted.

He added that some items are even sold at prices less than the cost prices as it is the case of flour and some kinds of fodder.

Mr. Hawamdeh pointed out that the ministry imports every year 400,000 tonnes of wheat, 120,000 tonnes of sugar, 60,000 tonnes of rice, 24,000 tonnes of meat, 4,000 tonnes of poultry in case of a shortage in local production. 3,000-4,000 tonnes of olive oil, 3,000 tonnes of lentils, 120,000 tonnes of barley, 60,000 tonnes of maize in addition to vegetable oils and ghee.

Speaking on the ministry's projects, Mr. Hawamdeh said that the ministry has constructed grain silos with capacity of 350,000 tonnes which will be increased to 500,000 tonnes to ensure that there is enough supply of wheat.

The ministry has also constructed stores with a present capacity of 100,000 tonnes to be increased to 150,000 tonnes in the future. It also has cold rooms in Aqaba, Juwadeh and Irbid to store items that are destroyed by heat.

## Report highlights Israeli moves against Arab education

AMMAN (Petra) — A report submitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) reveals inhuman practices exercised by the Israeli authorities against the Arab population under Israel's occupation and against the freedom of Arab-owned academic institutions.

The report, prepared by Father Edward Bonnet from the Louvain University of Brussels spoke in length about the closure by Israeli authorities of Arab educational institutions and universities and the disruption of educational life in the Israeli-held Arab lands.

The Israeli authorities carried out 47 closures of these institutions in the past few years causing the loss of 1,787 school days, the report said.

The report noted that towards the end of the past academic year, a new wave of additional closures were ordered of different institutions of higher learning, including Birzeit, Bethlehem, Al Najah and Hebron universities.

The Israeli authorities normally impose strict control on all Arabic-language publications and all Arab authors and writers are usually questioned and their publications confiscated for merely mentioning the name of Palestine, Father Bonnet pointed out.

He said that in this respect nearly 2,000 publications were banned. The banning of cultural publications, the report said, is bound to cause severe damage to the education of Palestinian children.

The Arab universities under Israeli rule continue to complain

of Israel's interference in their academic work — whenever they establish new faculties or whenever they purchase equipment for training — the report added.

In addition, the report said, the Israeli authorities continue to impose restrictions on university professors and confine some of them to house arrests lasting for up to six months.

The report cited in particular the year-long house arrest imposed on 14 officials and teachers from Birzeit University during the 1985/86 academic year and the deportation of seven of these teachers to the East Bank without having committed any offence.

At least 94 Birzeit University students have been arrested in the past academic year, most of whom without any charge made against them, the report noted.

In addition, it said, the University of Hebron, Al Najah and Birzeit have witnessed search operations by Israeli police who eventually clashed with the students.

In one of these clashes, last December, three students were killed and 14 injured at the hand of the Israeli forces, the report noted.

Obstructing the work of Arab universities under Israeli rule means depriving some 17,000 of the local students of their higher education, the report said.

During his stay in the occupied territories to prepare for his report, Father Bonnet conducted interviews with 150 Arab citizens including academicians and prominent personalities.

## Palestinians stage protest against Shultz' visit

(Continued from page 1)

East Jerusalem Arabic-language newspapers listed the six Palestinian leaders who would send a joint statement to Mr. Shultz as Mr. Narshe, philosophy professor Sari Nusseibeh, Gaza doctor Hatem Abu Ghazaleh, journalists association president Radwan Abu Ayyash, Nabulsi businessman Said Kana'an and Hebron businessman Faez Kawasme.

They said the Palestinian Committee for Family Reunification, campaigning for spouses and relatives of West Bank and Gaza residents to be allowed to live in the occupied territories, planned to picket Mr. Shultz's Jerusalem hotel on Sunday and had asked to meet him.

Mr. Shultz held talks with Israeli leaders on Friday.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Mr. Shultz held a 50-minute private meeting with the premier.

Mr. Shultz had a separate meeting with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Mr. Shamir's partner in the coalition government.

U.S. State Department spokesman Charles Redman called the talks "friendly, cordial, useful. He said peace efforts "no doubt (were) the primary focus of discussion."

"If some of them wish to go to the United States, they can apply for an immigration visa through regular channels," Pazner said, but added that they should first come here. "They are being 'repatriated,' so they should come to Israel," he said.

Mr. Shultz's talks also focused on Israel's campaign for massive increases in Jewish immigration

## Seminar tackles drug addiction

IRBID (Petra) — A three-day symposium on combating drugs opened at Yarmouk University Saturday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, deputising for Prince Hassan, delivered the Crown Prince's speech in which he underlined the need for Arab universities and research centres to double their efforts to combat drug addiction.

Prince Hassan called for serious efforts to be made at all regional and international levels in the fight against drugs. Large sectors of Arab societies have fallen victim to drugs and it is therefore the national duty of all Arabs to contribute to the endeavours being staged to stem this grave danger.

In the first half of the 20th century and in the past two decades many world communities have fallen victim to the serious effects of drugs which have destroyed the lives of many youths, Prince Hassan said.

This symposium, he added, coincides with serious efforts being exerted by the United Nations and the international community which lately endorsed an international strategy for combating drugs and narcotics.

## Ministry begins training course to upgrade municipal efficiency

SALT (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Saturday opened a training course for personnel employed by 13 municipal and local councils in the Balqa District.

The participants, who are engineers, surveyors and foremen employed in carrying out different municipal projects in the Balqa Governorate, will hear lectures on municipal regulations and laws, water and health services, control of food supplies and the work of slaughter houses.

The training course is the third of its kind held by the ministry for

the benefit of municipal councils in the Kingdom.

According to a ministry spokesman, two other training courses will be held after the conclusion of this week-long training course which is being held at the Princess Rahmah Community Development Centre in the town of Allan near Salt.

Addressing the opening session was Ministry Under-Secretary Awad Al Tal who said that the government has given sufficient care to the development of local communities through promoting the work of municipal councils.

He said that to ensure local

people's participation in running the affairs of their respective regions and carrying out various public activities nearly 20 courses for municipal personnel are being organised in cooperation with the University of Jordan, the Institute of Public Administration every year.

The courses are aimed at providing the participants with skills to raise their efficiency and to promote the work of local councils, the under-secretary noted.

Salt Mayor Abdul Razzak Nsour was among those attending the opening ceremony.

The endorsement was followed by the convening of an international level to find proper solutions to drug addiction and the conference resulted in the adoption of a comprehensive plan for the fight against narcotics, Prince Hassan noted.

The Arab region, Prince Hassan said, has recently witnessed serious efforts in combating drug addiction and Arab governments have recently endorsed a pan-Arab plan, enacted laws and regulations and worked out programmes for combating narcotics.

Jordan has been among the leading countries to undertake efforts in this direction since the early 1970s and successive governments undertook a number of measures, carried out research studies and formed a national committee for the sake of fighting narcotics and drug addiction, Prince Hassan added.

In addition, he said, Jordan has set up a national psychiatric centre with a special wing for dealing with drug addicts.

Moreover, Jordan looks to pan-Arab efforts and cooperation with various world organisations to control drug addiction and to stem its causes; and Jordan hopes that this symposium will usher in

## Parliament chambers endorse replies to speech from throne

By a Jordan Times Reporter

AMMAN — In two separate sessions held on Saturday, the Upper House (Senate) and Lower House of Parliament endorsed their respective replies to the speech from the throne, which His Majesty King Hussein delivered at the official reconvening of Parliament last week.

The replies of both Houses are expected to reaffirm Parliament's support to the government policy as contained in the speech from the throne and covering Jordan's national, regional, pan-Arab as well as international policies and programmes.

No date was given as to when both Houses would present their replies to the King who is currently on a private visit to Britain.

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Joudeh said that Parliament on Saturday notified the Royal Court that the replies of both Houses to the speech from the throne have been endorsed and were ready to be presented to King Hussein, or His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

According to the House internal charter, the two chambers' replies to the speech from the throne should be endorsed during a period not exceeding seven days from the date of the speech's delivery.

"From a legal point of view, both replies have been approved by the Senate and Lower House within the set period of time. Now it's up to the Royal Court to set a date for summoning the two Houses to present their replies," Dr. Joudeh told the Jordan Times.

Senators who met under the chairmanship of their Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, did not introduce any major changes to their chamber's reply which was drafted by a three-member committee. The only alterations made to the draft speech — prior to its endorsement — were a number of grammatical rephrasings.

The Lower House also endorsed the draft speech as prepared by its six-member committee. However, Karak Deputy Riyadh Al Nawaish had some reservations on a number of points included in the draft speech.

Most of the Lower House's two-and-a-half hour meeting was dedicated to the formation of the chamber's four temporary committees — tourism and national guidance, education, agriculture and occupied territories affairs.

Members of the first three committees were chosen by voice vote, and the committee for occupied territories affairs was formed by a secret balloting process.

The maximum number of deputies for each committee is 15 members according to Parliament regulations.

Because a number of contenders for the first three committees withdrew their nominations, bringing the number down to 15, no balloting process was needed.

However, three rounds of secret ballots were held to determine the composition of the occupied territories affairs committee since 22 candidates were competing.

Each of the 44 deputies present during Saturday's session had to fill a ballot paper with a list of 15 from the 22 contenders.

Following is a breakdown of

each of the four committee's members:

Committee for tourism and national guidance: Chairman and rapporteur undecided; members: Farah Abu Jabr, Edward Khamis, Fouad Qaqish, Fawzi Touameh, Mohammad Al Haj Abdullah, Farouq Al Hamdallah, Jalal Marzouq Al Qallab, Amin Majaj, Zuhair Thounan Al Hussein, Mifleh Al Oudallah, Dr. Nazih Amareen, Faisal Ibn Jazi, Mufid Al Mubaslat, Daoud Sulaiman.

Committee for education, Chairman and rapporteur undecided; members: Abdul Baqi Jammo, Mufid Al Mubaslat, Dr. Touameh, Leith Shbeilat, Mr. Hussein, Mr. Hay Abdullah, Youssef Al Athem, Fouad Farraj, Mr. Khamis Ziyad Al Yunis, Dr. Amareen, Mohammad Al Thweib, Ismail Hijazi and Mr. Abu Jabr.

Committee for agriculture: Chairman and rapporteur undecided; members: Mr. Oudallah, Khaled Al Fayyad, Dr. Touameh, Mr. Haj Abdullah, Abdulwahab Al Tarawneh, Sheikh Ibn Jazi, Fayyad Jarar, Rick Al Batayneh, Mr. Jalal Al Qallab, Mr. Yunis, Mr. Hamdallah, Nicola Akel, Mr. Mubaslat, Jamal Obeidat, and Wahid Jabbari.

Committee for occupied territories affairs: Chairman and rapporteur undecided; members: Mousa Abu Ghoush, Maher Ishaie, Mr. Sulaiman, Ribhi Mstafa, Mr. Jarar, Nawaf Al Oadi, Mr. Yunis, Mr. Thweib, Mr. Jaabari, Mr. Mubaslat, Tahseen Al Faris, Hifza Malhees, Mr. Batayneh, Mr. Fayyad and Salman Qudah.

## Amman to attend Ottawa talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The Greater Amman Municipality will take part in an international conference of mayors scheduled to be held in Ottawa, Canada, on Oct. 20. The four-day conference, which will be hosted by Ottawa's mayor, will discuss topics related to environmental, planning and managerial aspects of world capitals and urban development as well as population growth.

## JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No 353

Drawing of: Oct. 17, 1987

## Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. <b>25993</b> Wins JD 20,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 800 each wins JD 80 <b>25994 25903 25093 26993 35993</b> <b>25992 25983 25893 24993 15993</b>
Holder of ticket No. <b>50186</b> Wins JD 5,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 400 each wins JD 40 <b>50187 50196 50286 51186 00186</b> <b>50185 50176 50086 59186 40186</b>
Holder of ticket No. <b>51374</b> Wins JD 2,500	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20 <b>51375 51384 51474 52374 01374</b> <b>51373 51364 51274 50374 41374</b>
Holder of ticket No. <b>30109</b> Wins JD 2,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 100 each wins JD 10 <b>30100 30119 30209 31109 40109</b> <b>30108 30199 30009 39109 20109</b>
Holder of ticket No. <b>20456</b> Wins JD 1,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8 <b>20457 20466 20556 21456 30456</b> <b>20455 20446 20356 29456 10456</b>
Holder of ticket No. <b>16512</b> Wins JD 1,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 60 each wins JD 6 <b>16513 16522 16612 17512 26512</b> <b>16511 16502 16412 15512 06512</b>
Holder of ticket No. <b>37713</b> Wins JD 800	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 40 each wins JD 4 <b>37714 37723 37813 38713 47713</b> <b>37712 37703 37613 36713 27713</b>
Holder of ticket No. <b>06690</b> Wins JD 600	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 20 each wins JD 2 <b>06691 06600 06790 07690 16690</b> <b>06699 06680 06590 05690 56690</b>

Ticket numbers	<b>05077 05243 34722 08653</b>	win JD 200 each
Ticket numbers	<b>46532 00885 42060</b>	win JD 100 each

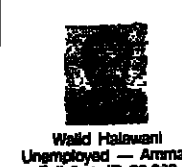
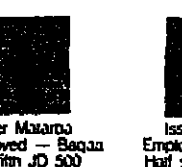
## TICKETS ENDING WITH

<b>7101 7691 7296 9907 6227</b>	Win JD 20 each	<b>6474 4783 5228 3201 2502</b>	Win JD 10 each
<b>993 211 766 297 149</b>	Win JD 5 each		
<b>6000 tickets ending with 3</b>	Win JD 2 each.		

## COVER PRIZES FOR THE LOTTERY SELLERS

Thirty covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending in	<b>115 399 627 302 386</b>	Win JD 10
---	----------------------------	-----------

Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number 352 of Oct. 2, 1987

 Waleed Hattam Unemployed — Amman Full first JD 20,000	 Tayseer Budair Employee — Amman Full second JD 5,000	 Hassan Hussein Driver — Bagdad Half third JD 1,250	 Issa Mohammad Teacher — Bagdad Half third JD 1,250	 Anwar Azab Street Vendor — Baqaa Half fourth JD 1,000	 Joser Matar Unemployed — Baqaa Half fifth JD 500	 Issam Salameh Employee — Amman Half seventh JD 400
--	---	---	---	--	---	---

Next Drawing takes place on November 2, 1987

First eight biggest prizes are issued from GUVS headquarters.



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

الجزيرة الأردنية السياسية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. تأسست 1975.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:  
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:  
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

## Look, the other way

ON THE eve of his current visit to the Middle East, the first since May 1985, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said he was coming to the area rather empty-handed and with no new ideas to offer, and that the sole purpose of his trip was just to listen to the leaders of the capitals that are on his itinerary and to establish if there are any new ideas that are floating around with a view to accelerating the search for Middle East peace. In the same breath, Mr. Shultz also contended that he had neither the intention nor the mandate to exercise any arms twisting on Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to accept the projected international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

With the conclusion of the first leg of his swing of our region, the consequences of his talks with Israeli leaders seem to bear him out. Although secrecy still shrouds the results of his talks with Shamir, enough information has already leaked that the present government in Israel has not budged one inch from its opposition to the principle of holding the international conference.

If this is indeed the position and intention of the U.S. administration, why then, may we ask, did Secretary Shultz bother to come to see us after so many months of absence? As a matter of fact Mr. Shultz will be well advised to realise that we in the Middle East do not await or want any new ideas on how to resolve our conflict with Israel. There is already a plethora of ideas on how to breathe life into the dormant peace process: the proposition to convene the international conference being the most viable and practical idea around.

It will be recalled that the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly have clearly pronounced themselves on how to proceed with the search for peace between the Arabs and Israelis, and their determination constitutes the only legitimate way to move forward, if indeed the U.S. and Israel want to move ahead in the direction of a negotiated settlement.

Moreover, all the parties to the conflict have accepted the most recent U.N. formula to settle the Palestinian problem with only Israel still dragging its feet on the proposal, if it is not outright opposed to it. Unfortunately the U.S. half-hearted support for the idea of the international parley has contributed substantially to the negative Israeli response to it. As Mr. Shultz continues his visit to other capitals in the area, we simply ask him to stop wasting his time and ours and use whatever time left for his mission of peace to our region to exert the kind of pressure needed on the Israeli prime minister to heed the international will on the question of peace in the Holy Land. It is sheer nonsense to argue that by doing so the U.S. would in effect be interfering in Israeli domestic affairs. What we are talking about here is an international and regional problem that needs the active involvement of world powers to be solved. If Secretary Shultz does not want to look at it that way, it is his prerogative. It is anybody's choice to be mistaken, except that the stakes in this case, especially for the Americans, are very high.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Superpowers compete

THE Arab region is at present witnessing intensive diplomatic activity on the part of the superpowers: The United States and the Soviet Union. In Amman Prince Hassan met with Yuri Vorontsov, the first deputy Soviet foreign minister, to discuss the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation in the Gulf and Moscow's role in establishing peace in the two regions. At the same time U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Israel for talks with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Upon his departure from Washington Shultz said that he does not carry any new proposals for peace and the Israeli officials said that the visit does not mean progress has been achieved on the way of establishing peace between Israel and its neighbours. American officials on the other hand said that the visit was to reassert U.S. presence in the region after a long absence of diplomatic activity which opened the way for Soviet activity. But as the talks with Mr. Vorontsov were quite open and candid, the talks between Shultz and Shamir were shrouded with mystery. On the whole, the contacts being made in the region implies that the situation in the Middle East will figure high on the agenda of the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks to be held in Moscow soon. It should be emphasised that Washington's refusal of the idea of an international conference on the Middle East and its exploitation of the Gulf conflict for its own purpose have been behind the tension in the two regions. What is required is a true peace in the two regions and not the mere presence of either or both of the two superpowers diplomatically or militarily.

#### Al Dustour: Honouring Shultz

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who has been away from the Middle East region for two and a half years has returned to it only to receive two honorary degrees from Israel for his good behaviour towards the Jewish state. Shultz who is going to Moscow on a visit later on, had said that he does not expect a breakthrough in the current Middle East deadlock and his visit was a casual one. For this reason, we look on this visit as one more evidence of Washington's inactive attitude towards resolving the Middle East problem and towards its commitments as a superpower. There is no doubt that the on-going Gulf war and the divisions within the Arab ranks have pushed the Middle East problem towards the end of the list of priorities at all international forums in general and at superpower meetings in particular. For this reason, we can only have hope in the coming extraordinary Arab summit meeting in Amman. We hope that the Arabs will in the coming summit find a formula to end the pitiable condition in which they live at present, and force the superpowers to reconsider their just cause with seriousness. Unless the Arab countries bring about a change in themselves and in their own positions there can be no chance for a just peace, and there would be no hope to be pinned on Shultz and his tour nor on any other envoy visiting this region. Unless the Arabs make the change now, America's disregard of the Middle East question and the just Arab causes will continue.

# Egypt's ties with Arab World flourish despite boycott

By Alistair Lyon  
Reuters

AMMAN — Eight years after the Arab League bundled Egypt out into the cold for signing a peace treaty with Israel, Cairo is basking in unaccustomed Arab warmth.

But change in political climate is still not enough to allow Egypt to attend an emergency Arab summit in Amman next month over the objections of its radical foes.

The shift towards Egypt has coincided with a growing perception among moderate Arab states that the Iran-Iraq war poses a more immediate threat to their security than Israel.

The summit was initially called to discuss the seven-year-old Gulf war but the agenda was broadened to accommodate Syria in particular.

The unspoken hope of Gulf Arab states is that Egypt, with its U.S.-backed forces and big population, will ride to their rescue if Iran overwhelms Iraq and threatens their stability.

Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak publicly offered on Monday to do just that for Kuwait, which is within earshot of the Gulf war front.

"We side with Kuwait with all our feelings and potentials in her defence of her sovereignty and the safety of her people," he said in a speech to start his second six-year term.

All Gulf Arab leaders congratulated Mubarak on his reelection. Saudi Arabia's Al Riyadh daily, praising his policies at home and abroad, called him a "man of the moment."

"Egypt today under Mubarak is a base for firm Arabism... Egypt is the caring mother who never murders her critics," declared Ashraf Al Awasat, another Saudi-owned newspaper.

Kuwait's state-owned Al Rai Al Aam said Mubarak should be invited to the Amman summit "to fill a gap that is a fatal weak point in the Arab body."

"We in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states feel we are not complete without Egypt and our security is tied to its security," the paper said.

Oman's state-owned press said foreign ministers of the GCC, which groups Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, agreed last month to call for Egypt's readmission at the summit and to renew ties collectively if this was blocked.

But diplomats do not expect Arab heads of state to heed scattered calls for Egypt's immediate return to the 21-member Arab League, from which it was suspended in 1979.

"It's still too sensitive, given Arab divisions," one Arab envoy said. "If they discuss Egypt, it could wreck the summit."

Jordan and its conservative Gulf Arabs want Syria's support for a joint stand towards non-Arab Iran and lobbying on Egypt's behalf would antagonise Damascus, the diplomats said.

"No return for Egypt unless it frees itself from the Camp David chains," said one official in Damascus, referring to the U.S.-sponsored accord which heralded the Egypt-Israel treaty.

Diplomats said Syria would boycott any Arab summit attended by Egypt and foresaw no early thaw in its relations with Cairo.

Syria, with its pan-Arab stand, may find it hard to sustain a pro-Iranian stance at the summit, especially if Gulf Arab states offer badly-needed financial incentives.

"Supporting Iran is a terribly unpopular policy inside and outside Syria," a Jordanian analyst said.

Libya may not even attend the Amman summit, apparently suspecting Jordan of seeking to lift the ban on Egypt.

Iraq has developed close ties with Egypt, but like some other Arab states would prefer to swing behind an Arab League vote rather than renew relations unilaterally as Jordan did in 1985.

Oman, Somalia and Sudan never broke relations with Cairo.

Egypt maintains a studied indifference to the restoration of full ties. Officials say it would change little in practice.

"Relations exist... They have envoys in Egypt and we have our envoys there, but we don't call them ambassadors," Mubarak said in January after attending an Islamic summit in Kuwait and visiting several Gulf Arab countries.

Hundreds of thousands of Egyptians work in Jordan, Iraq and the Gulf. For many Arabs, Cairo is a vital cultural centre and Gulf Arab investment and tourism in Egypt are on the rise.

Gulf Arab states helped Cairo with hard currency payments, including \$300 million reportedly from Kuwait, to meet debt instalments during a dollar crisis last year, diplomats said.

Posing as a bulwark against Iran is not Egypt's only role in the Arab World.

Mubarak has campaigned with King Hussein for an international Middle East peace conference. He is also trying to reconcile Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as potential negotiating partners.

Mubarak has met PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat twice since closing PLO offices in Egypt last April, but the contacts irritate hard-line PLO factions with whom Arafat mended fences this year.

George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, sharply criticised Arafat this month for his pro-Egypt stance.

Palestinian sources said relations with Cairo were a sensitive topic at a meeting last week of the 89-member PLO Central Council in Tunis, which Habash attended.

The sources said any moves to readmit Egypt formally to the Arab fold would undermine new-found PLO unity forged at a session of the Palestinian parliament-in-exile in April in Algiers.

## Gorbachev declares war on middle ranks — to their applause

By Robert Evans  
Reuters

MOSCOW — Mikhail Gorbachev, conducting a reform drive in the Soviet Union, has declared war against the "middle ranks" — the country's powerful bureaucracy — and they are cheering him on.

But the serried echelons of the Soviet administrative system beat down one challenge from the top three decades ago when Nikita Khrushchev sought to cut their power and privilege.

Moscow analysts say the signs are the bureaucrats think their tactics then can win the day again. But Gorbachev, the analysts add, will be a tougher nut to crack.

As the Soviet leader drives towards his vision of an efficient modern state, tens of thousands of officials across the country should be feeling the heat.

Since his return from a late summer leave last month, Gorbachev has seemed increasingly ready to identify the lumbering bureaucracy as the main obstacle to his reforms.

In Leningrad on Oct. 13, he delivered the latest in a series of

stern warnings that administrators not totally committed to the new ways would have to go.

His audience in the historic Smolny Palace, from where in 1917 Lenin proclaimed the foundation of the Soviet State, applauded enthusiastically.

Communist Party officials clapped as Gorbachev told them to come out of the monastic serenity of their carpeted offices and get down to real work with the people to implement his reconstruction programme.

But only a day earlier, Soviet writer and Gorbachev backer Sergei Baruzdin had pinpointed the danger in accepting such demonstrations at their face value.

Through party and government, local councils, trade unions and the Komsomol Youth Organisation, he said, middle-level officials "say they accept reconstruction, but in fact they are sabotaging it."

A Third World diplomat, now in retirement after three decades of close involvement in his country's relations with the Soviet Union, provided another perspective.

Returning to Moscow this month to see what had changed,

he visited several ministries and state organisations with which he had worked in the past.

"I was amazed to find so many of the same people still there," he said. "Now they use the new words but you can tell without a doubt their thoughts are the old ones."

A senior Soviet political analyst two weeks ago expounded his view of why Khrushchev finally failed with the reforms he launched in the mid-1950s.

"Khrushchev hardly removed anyone. He went around the country hearing officials agreeing with everything he said — and he believed them," he said.

"And they made sure that what he was trying to do dissolved into nothing. In the end, they brought him down as well."

There is no doubt that Gorbachev recognises the danger. On coming to power in March 1985, he moved quickly to replace hundreds of senior officials in party and government whom he saw as unlikely to support his programme.

But the 18-million-strong army — his own figure — of administrative personnel at all levels has clearly been a much tougher

problem.

"And so much depends today on the so-called middle ranks," said writer Baruzdin.

In his Leningrad speech, Gorbachev assured his audience that he was not launching an outright "assault on the headquarters" in the style of the Chinese cultural revolution, when young people were summoned to destroy the bureaucracy.

"No, comrades, that would be a mistake. We need our cadres," he said. Only those standing in the way of reform would have to step aside.

Gorbachev himself declared recently that there was no political opposition to his leadership.

Soviet intellectuals, among whose liberal wing he finds his most fervent support, say the resistance to reform from the middle administrative ranks is not ideological.

"They have no ideology, whatever lip-service they pay to the official texts," one said.

"They fear for their power and the privileges it brings — the access to food and other goods ordinary people cannot get without a struggle, to better medical

care, better schooling for their children, and the chance to travel abroad."

But according to playwright Alexander Misharin, the middle ranks now see the threat to their way of life receding.

Two years into the reconstruction programme, he told a Moscow journal at the weekend, "it has scarcely touched the mass of our administration."

"The fear the officials and the bureaucrats had that everything would be turned upside down for them has already passed."

## LETTERS

### A friendly advice

To the Editor:

AS OFTEN happens during my not infrequent trips I am asked by friends in Jordan's tourist industry what can Jordanians do to produce more tourists to Jordan. There is a great deal of talk, but in the end little is done.

Jasmin Tours is the U.K.'s leading specialist tour operator to Jordan. This month we will send around 300 passengers to Jordan — not bad when you think that only about 5,000 British tourists visit Jordan in a year.

Sadly a large proportion of these visitors come in the 2 or 3 rather short peak periods — Easter, Christmas and October. During these times money cannot buy seats on Royal Jordanian, nor beds at Petra. For much of the rest of the year — you could scarcely give away free holidays to Jordan. Being so closely involved in promoting Jordan we are extremely conscious of the business that slips through our fingers because of lack of seats, beds, and equally important, convenient airline schedules.

The sad fact is that Royal Jordanian sells its seats too cheaply, then tells us it cannot afford to promote tourism or it is not worthwhile to reschedule its flights to suit tourism as the financial yield is too low.

Currently hotels in Jordan are ridiculously low priced — but empty for much of the year. Few of them spend a penny abroad in promoting tourism — they cannot afford to when they charge so little.

Let me say right away that even if the airline and the hotels put up their prices it would not necessarily mean very much higher prices to the consumer. (A) Any money spent by the Jordanians would reduce the very high cost we have in promoting Jordan. (B) The higher volume of traffic envisaged could result in lower per capita expenditure on promotion.

Petra is Jordan's major attraction. I am told the Forum loses money — yet again in the Peak Season you cannot buy rooms there. Of course a loss of accommodation at Petra means empty beds in Amman, invariably a lost tourist for the sake of JD 13 we lose a client spending JD 130 minimum in Jordan. Indeed, one of the most ironical aspects of tourist promotions is the very low airfares for travellers to the West Bank depriving higher fare paying passengers of air seats — the very passengers who spend twice or three times as much in Jordan proper as pilgrim groups. Low airfares, low hotel prices are offset by sky high coach rates which means that in the off season when we could get together a very low priced package we are crippled by expensive coach prices for smallish groups.

In essence, Jordan could charge much more in the Peak Season without loss of any tourists. Not only could this benefit everyone but would give the profit margins for all concerned to boost their promotional efforts to create off peak business which could be generated, always providing we produce a worthwhile package on convenient airline schedules. We could generate significant new business for Aqaba also new pilgrimage business when it is needed.

Instead of envying other Mediterranean countries — look at Cyprus which with similar political status to Jordan receives 1/4 million British visitors with much more upmarket repeat business who actually pay more for a flight to Larnaca than we pay to Amman and who spend more in an hotel in one day than we pay for four days in Aqaba's best hotel.

Look at any British newspaper — when did you last see an advertisement promoting Jordan (only Jasmin, and maybe small ones). Time is past for the chaos and confusion — the days for talking, but little action, are over. It took five months to rescind the chaos over visa and airport charges costing Jasmin thousands of pounds. I may not be right but I am certain I am not wrong.

One last point before leaving the U.K. a certain well-known British travel trade newspaper asked me for some comments about Jordan's tourism. Soon afterwards I had a second phone call — no names, no pack drill, another Scots voice. "Jim — take it easy. Amman will not like what you are saying." Perhaps he is right — but can I suggest that one quick and simple solution is for Jordan to host in Amman for just a day or two — invited decision makers, foreign tour operators.

If I am wrong Jasmin will continue to enjoy a large slice of a small tourist cake. If I am right the cake will be much larger. Even if our share is smaller I will be delighted — "Don't speak when your mouth is full."

Jasmin Tours Ltd.  
London.

The island usually referred to as a paradise is in danger of losing that title. Robin Paule looks at racial conflict and power politics in a once-quiet backwater of the world.

OPEN a diary containing maps of the world and the chances are that Fiji will not be on it. Nor will most of the thousands of other islands spread across the world's largest ocean, the Pacific.

Presumably, anyone interested in Manihiki or Tabuacan already knows where they are and the rest of us will never want to look them up. However, a number of south Pacific island chains have exploded from this oblivion into the international headlines this year, the most significant being Fiji, which has suffered two bloodless coups d'état since May and has rarely been out of the news since the first on May 14.

But are the events in this paradise archipelago of 300 islands — momentous though they are for the 715,000 inhabitants — of any international consequence at all? There is an argument which says they are not. A small problem in a small out-of-the-way place may be interesting or regrettable — or both or neither. But as it is seemingly irrelevant to the greater world economic and diplomatic order, it can safely be regarded as an internal difficulty, ignored with safety.

However, there are a number of counter-arguments. The first is strategic. A circle drawn from a compass centred in the middle of the Pacific will brush New Zealand, Australia, South East Asia, China, Japan, Russia, North and South America. All have strategic sea and air lanes across

the Pacific. The second argument is political. For years, the South Pacific islands have been largely ignored because of their stability and the complacent presumption by the West that traditional relations, friendships and alliances would last forever. In the last couple of years, this has proved not to be the case and both Russia and Libya started to take an interest just as stability wavered in several archipelagos.

Suddenly, Kiribati, formerly known as the Gilbert Islands, and Vanuatu, which was the New Hebrides, had fishing deals with the Russians, giving Moscow port facilities in the South Pacific for the first time. Libya has links with Vanuatu, although a projected permanent Libyan mission in Port Vila is not yet open. There is no indication that Russia would wish to intervene in any way in Fiji but for the West to ignore what is going on there could send a wrong signal, not only to Moscow, about its indifference to events in the remoter regions of the Pacific.

Fiji gained independence from Britain in 1970 and since then colonial powers have slowly withdrawn from many other islands — Kiribati, Vanuatu, the Ellice Islands, now Tuvalu, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The great colonial empires resulted in major and unnatural population shifts as labour was

imported from one part of an empire to another. In some cases, such as Australia and the U.S., the new arrivals resulted in almost the annihilation of the indigenous populations. In others, the natives survived but the immigrants' descendants now form substantial sections of multi-racial populations. These racial differences have resulted in prejudices and discrimination which have thwarted the goal of peaceful integration and ethnic harmony.

So it is in Fiji. The present troubles have at their root the importation 100 years ago of Indian workers by the British to cut sugar. The British have gone — the Indians have not. They now slightly outnumber the Melanesians who have been there for 3,000 years or more.

Fiji is but the latest of the racial conflicts emanating from Britain's colonial habit of moving Indian workers around the Empire. Ugandan Asians had to be airlifted out of Uganda 20 years ago; workers brought to work in Ceylon's tea plantations were of the minority ethnic group involved in Sri Lanka's recent bloody ethnic conflict.

In 100 years, Fijian Melanesians had seen the Indians grow in numbers, rise in prosperity to control most of the commerce and the key sugar crop and finally, in April, gain political control. The Melanesians fear that once in power the Indians would move to acquire land guaranteed to remain in the communal ownership of the Fijian tribes may be unfounded but it is understandable.

## Deng's congress — showdown or showcase?

By Stephen Nisbet  
Reuters

PEKING — A Chinese Communist Party Congress is more subtle than a horse race, but diplomats still jokingly ask one another for latest odds in the "leadership sweepstakes."

The envoys are trying to guess which men and ideological tendencies will emerge stronger from the meeting of 1,936 deputies starting in Peking on October 25.

The spectators don't all agree on the nature of what they are watching. Some don't even think there's a race on at all.

"What factions?" Chinese and some other Communists will say when asked which side in the 46-million-strong party has its nose in front.

Such people tend to look down on what they see as the crudity of much Western analysis which talks of power struggles between liberals and conservatives.

An article in a magazine pub-

lished by the official U.S. Information Agency spoke of rival leadership groupings "moving toward a showdown" at the five-yearly congress.

But many see the congress more as a showcase than a showdown, a forum to broadcast party unity and restate the objectives of continuing economic reform aimed at making China richer.

For those who believe there is a constant struggle in the Communist Party between those for and against rapid economic change and experiment, some detailed formguides are available to assess the outcome of the congress.

"If the 13th party congress stresses the importance of encouraging all enterprises, whether state, collective or private, to boost productivity, the liberals will have prevailed," said one guide in an American magazine published by the National Council for U.S.-China trade.

Outsiders examining the key conference documents may need

their antennae well-tuned to the nuances of Communist Party phraseology.

Some diplomats say that while there is a divide between conservatives and reformists, the conservatives have no clear alternative programme, only a sense of unease that "Socialism with Chinese characteristics" is leaning too far toward capitalism.

Diplomats do not expect the congress to make clear-cut pronouncements to such vital elements of economic reform as controversial plans for a bankruptcy law.

The law was put forward by reformers last year because they did not see how firms could be forced to behave competitively if they faced no sanctions for sustained losses.

Others blocked it because, as one Western diplomat said, the way would be open for floods of bankruptcies by incompetent enterprises all over China, thus creating massive unemployment.

Diplomats say another controversial issue, political reform, will get congress endorsement, but that any blueprint will be vague on timing and plans.

Even the chief advocates of political reform, top leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang, emphasise how complex and long-term the task is.

Political reform in Chinese Communist parlance has nothing to do with granting democracy in the Western sense, but is about streamlining government and party administration to make it more economically dynamic.

The controversy arises from the fact that millions of Communist Party officials stand to lose by such reform because a basic idea is to remove them from day-to-day involvement in the management of state-run enterprises.

Congress spectators will be looking closely at changes in the leadership line-up to provide some of the biggest clues about China's direction.

## FINANCIAL MANAGER REQUIRED FOR IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT

A reputable trading private shareholding company requires a university graduate, aged 25 to 40 with at least seven years experience in financial management and a good command of the English language.

Applications with C.V. and telephone number to be addressed to P.O. Box 724, Amman, Jordan.



## Singapore labours over flexible wages scheme

There are not many countries in the world where the policies of its government prove too successful. However, Singapore is one, and Roger Matthews reports how the authorities are facing the latest problems in an effort to keep economically ahead.

SINGAPORE — This country has a problem rarely experienced elsewhere in the world: the policies of its government sometimes prove too successful. Take population, for instance. Singapore used to have a "population problem." The government tackled it with the results that now, "if we do nothing, the consequences for the economy, for defence and for the survival of Singapore are all calamitous," according to a senior minister. The population is no longer replacing itself and the fertility rate has declined to a level rivaling that of West Germany.

However, there should not be too much cause for alarm, because the minister also pledged "we are not going to sit passively watching ourselves become extinct." A new population policy is at hand.

A couple of years ago, Singapore also had an economic problem. In 1985, for the first time since independence, the economy contracted. The government responded with characteristic vigour, sharply reducing employers' costs, introducing a wages standstill, offering additional incentives to multinational companies and stepping up public works to aid the hard-hit construction industry.

By the second half of 1986, the economy was growing again and this year looks set to achieve 7 per cent growth — perhaps more. The new economic policy is a proven success.

But, like the population policy, might it have been too successful too quickly? Singapore's compact size and disciplined population make it an ideal laboratory for experiment and implementation. While ministers in the West, such as Mr. Nigel Lawson, the British Chancellor, may in general terms discuss the desirability of greater wage flexibility, in Singapore it has quickly become a central plank of official policy.

Stung by the recession and the impact of losing 120,000 jobs in two years, almost equal to the total number of government employees, a special committee set out to examine how the economy could be made more responsive to recession.

One of its main answers was

wage flexibility. From 1979 to 1984, wages increased 40 per cent, with productivity lagging well behind. As a result, Singapore's competitive position was eroded by 30 per cent against Hong Kong, 35 per cent against South Korea and 15 per cent against Taiwan.

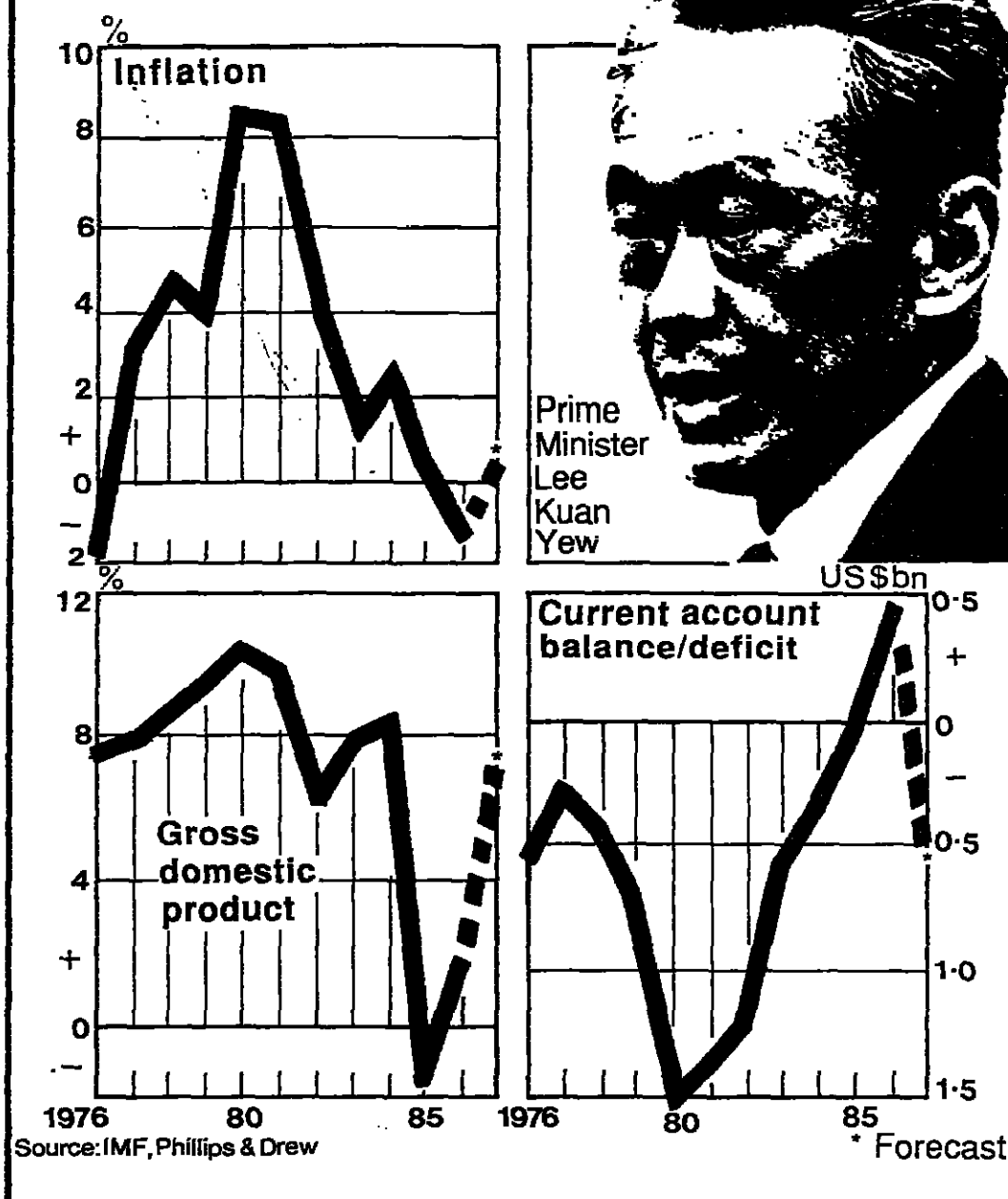
In part, this was again the result of official policy, which had planned for nominal wage increases of 20 per cent a year between 1979 and 1981 in order to escape from what was then described as "an anomalous situation of a tight labour market co-existing with low wages." But the momentum built up in those three years proved difficult to check. Expectations continued at a high level and company profitability declined.

Recession, unemployment and a wages freeze rapidly put a damper on expectations and helped provide what Mr. Lawrence Mah, executive director of the National Employers' Federation, describes as a unique opportunity to make the country's wage system more responsive to economic conditions. "This is going to be an exciting phase in our industrial relations because we are going to build into the system a fallback position which should mean far greater job security for everyone," he said.

The government's target is for 20 per cent of wages to be variable and for fixed annual increases to be kept to a minimum. There are no hard-and-fast rules and it is accepted that companies will have to adopt whichever system best suits their individual circumstances. But, judging from the frequency and emphasis of ministerial speeches, there is no doubt of the government's determination for it to be implemented.

Several hundred companies have already introduced new schemes, or are planning to do so. They vary greatly, ranging from relatively simple bonus schemes to more sophisticated structures tied to the performance of both company and individual. The government has said that it anticipates the full implementation of a flexible wages system could take several years. However, the success the government has had in getting the

## Singapore Economic Indicators



economy moving again is beginning to pose its own problems. As the recovery becomes more broadly based, the demand for labour is picking up rapidly. This is particularly evident in the electrical and electronics sectors, where competition for skilled, experienced labour is becoming intense.

"I am extremely sympathetic in general terms to what the government is trying to achieve," said the managing director of a local company.

"But I have also to be realistic about my own company. I am recruiting at the moment and I have to be competitive both in terms of present and anticipated pay. Frankly, offering staff the prospect of extra cash at the year-end puts me at a disadvantage to others who are offering them the cash immediately."

It also creates difficulties for companies in holding on to their staff and encourages the phenomenon known in Singapore as "job hopping."

Unemployment has already dropped to less than 4.5 per cent this year, suggesting to some private-sector companies that the labour market will become increasingly tight in the coming months. The temptation will be for companies to maintain loyalty or service increments to staff, one of the aspects of current wages practice that the government would most like to reduce.

The projected rate of increase in the Singapore workforce shows a steady decline during the rest of this century and the government

has been given a warning that this could seriously limit future increases in gross domestic product.

To help compensate for this, the government would like to increase female participation from its present level of about 46 per cent to 50 per cent by 1995. As the economic committee looking at new directions for the economy point out: "The issue is whether families, in particular working wives, can reconcile their home and work responsibilities."

In other words, are the women of Singapore equal to the challenge of producing more babies and going out to work? If they are not, flexible wage schemes are not going to matter much anyway — Financial Times news feature.

## Richard Harris plans to set up Irish theatre company

By Paul Majendie  
Reuters

DUBLIN — Richard Harris, sick of Hollywood blockbusters and coining in the dollars from "Cameo," is to set up his own Irish theatre company "because we are the best."

"I am very rich and I want to do something useful and constructive with the rest of my life," said the gravelly-voiced actor who used to drink two bottles of vodka a day and richly earned his reputation as a hellraiser.

Today, Harris, 54, an angular, mop-haired figure with gold-rimmed "granny" glasses, sticks to herbal tea and chewing gum. "I have stopped smoking too and need to have something in my mouth," he explained with a sheepish grin.

A hugely energetic figure with little time for the effusive cant of the showbusiness world, he has worked out new interpretations of the top Shakespeare roles and is eager to take the stage with an Irish troupe that would tour London's West End and Broadway. Leaping dishevelled out of his

Dublin hotel bed to give an impromptu interview barefoot, he used all the eloquence, ebullience and charm of an Irishman to lay bare his plans for the future, his regrets about the past.

He took over the rights to the musical "Cameo," based on the legend of King Arthur, from the late Richard Burton. "Since then, it has grossed \$92 million in the U.S. and I must have played the part almost 1,500 times," Harris says.

"I am very rich but not quite Sylvester Stallone. I can take care of my three children, my two ex-wives and not have to work again," he told Reuters.

"I don't make as much as Michael Caine, Peter O'Toole or Albert Finney but that would be a bore," he said.

"I haven't made any movies for four to five years. I really got very bored. It was like a love affair that died."

The makers of motion pictures today don't want you to be serious. They look at you as a number. Roger Moore said recently he was paid to turn up, not

to act. That really was the truth," added Harris.

"Most of my best work was in films like The Sporting Life, The Snow Goose and A Man Called Horse which weren't expensive to make. We could take our time," he recalled.

But now it is on to pastures new with an Irish theatre company in which he hopes to include fellow Irishmen Peter O'Toole and Cyril Cusack. He has not yet decided whether it will be based in Dublin or London.

O'Toole was roasted by London critics for his stage portrayal of Macbeth. Undaunted, Harris would like to launch his company by playing Macbeth himself, with Vanessa Redgrave as Lady Macbeth.

"She's not Irish but she is enormously enthusiastic about our doing it together," Harris explained.

Outspoken as a megaphone, he has scant respect for Britain's two state theatre troupes, the Royal Shakespeare Company and the National Theatre, and complains that Broadway audiences genu-

fect too readily before their productions.

"Broadway is just an extension of the West End nowadays. When the Royal Shakespeare or the National bring their plays to New York, all Broadwayans think that is the way Shakespeare should be done. That's utter nonsense," he said.

"Never before in my lifetime have I seen Shakespeare so badly served," complained the man who is now ready to put his reputation on the firing line with three classical heavies — Macbeth, Hamlet and King Lear.

He is not turning his back on the film world but this time the motto will be — small is beautiful.

Harris hopes to make "the cost of living like this" by James Kennaway who wrote The Tunes of Glory, made into a memorable film with Sir Alec Guinness and Sir John Mills.

"I want to do it with my son Damien directing. It's a wonderful story about an accountant dying of cancer, decaying England, all that sort of thing," he

said in a crisp synopsis of the plot.

In Ireland to get his troupe off the drawing board and on to the stage, he is also raising funds for a foundation which he set up in the name of his late brother Dermot to send five students a year from their native Limerick to Scranton University, Pennsylvania.

Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey has agreed to be a patron of the foundation and Harris said that showed the project "is not just the wild pipe dream of this rather wild rabble-rousing actor."

But, amid the work, Harris makes time to indulge in the Irishman's passion for horses. "But the trouble is that when I went to the Irish yearling sales last night, I waved across at a trainer friend and nearly ended up with an 8,000 guinea colt."

## Abnormal blood pressure doubles heart attack, stroke risk

By Paul Raeburn  
The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — A form of high blood pressure sometimes misinterpreted by doctors can double the risk of heart attack or stroke, a study presented Oct. 15 suggests.

Treatment of the condition when it begins to appear in middle age can cut the risks, but some doctors mistakenly assume that this form of blood pressure need not be treated, said Dr. William Kannel of Boston University.

Kannel is a former Director of the Framingham Heart Study, an influential, long-term study of heart disease among residents in Framingham, Massachusetts, and presented the findings Oct. 15 at the American Heart Association's annual high blood pressure meeting.

Kannel said medical records of 5,209 Framingham residents over a period of 30 years revealed that heart failure, heart attack and stroke occurred twice as often among people under 65 whose systolic blood pressure was above 160.

"Systolic" blood pressure is a measure of the pressure inside the blood vessels when the heart pumps. Diastolic pressure is the

measure of pressure between heartbeats.

A blood pressure reading of 140 over 90, for example, which is arbitrarily considered to be the upper limit of normal, means the pumping pressure is 140 and the resting pressure is 90.

It was once thought that the diastolic, or resting, pressure was the key indicator of heart attack and stroke risks, Kannel said in an interview.

The new study follows other recent research showing that risks are associated with what is called isolated systolic hypertension, meaning an elevated pumping pressure with a normal resting pressure.

"This has been conceived of too often as an inevitable consequence of aging," Kannel said. In this study, he said, "we were trying ... to de-emphasize diastolic pressure, which for too long has been the hallmark of disease."

More than half of people over 65 who have high blood pressure have isolated systolic hypertension, Kannel said.

Almost 58 million Americans over age 65 suffer from some form of high blood pressure, according to the American Heart Association. In 90 per cent of the cases, the cause is unknown.

The higher the pumping pressure in middle age, the more it is likely to climb as age advances, Kannel said.

But doctors who prescribe drugs, exercise or weight control to lower the pressure during middle age probably can cut later risks, Kannel said.

The elevated pumping pressure "also predisposes to risk under age 65," said Kannel. "The reason for the focus on the elderly is it's dismissed as harmless."

It has not yet been proven that early control of high pumping pressure can lower heart attack and stroke risks, Kannel said, but that is believed to be the case and studies are now under way to confirm it.

"This lends credence to the recommendation that mild hypertension should be treated," Kannel said.

Blood pressure under 140 over 90 may not require treatment, Kannel said. Isolated systolic hypertension is defined as a pumping pressure over 160 with a diastolic or resting pressure under 95.

At one time, doctors were not likely to treat patients with blood pressure under about 160 over 95, but doctors are increasingly choosing to treat patients with pressures above 140 over 90, Kannel said.

## Lessons from 1982

Under Siege: PLO decision making during the 1982 war

by Rashid Khalidi  
Columbia University Press, New York 1985, \$22.50  
Flashback — Beirut 1982  
by Colonel Abu Attayib, Sabah Press, Nicosia, 1985, £7.95

IN 1982 Israel, for the first time, lost a war of its own choosing. It failed to destroy the PLO, to drive the Syrians from Lebanon, to create a puppet regime in Beirut or to weaken national solidarity in the West Bank and Gaza. Its one achievement was to fragment Lebanon south of Beirut, though this has not much helped Israel's security, while giving the Syrians good reason for staying on.

Dr. Khalidi's preoccupation, however, is the performance of the PLO, and he spares neither his criticism nor his praise where these are deserved. He points out how the heavier weapons the PLO had more recently gained were largely an impediment to its strength as a guerrilla organisation, but he also reveals how the PLO fighters showed courage, skill and ingenuity, outstandingly in the defence of Khaldieh, and after it fell, in the defence of Beirut. It was on this embarrassment that Israel and Syria shared an interest in playing down the PLO and playing up their own short-lived confrontation.

But this book is mainly about the leadership's decision-making during the 11 crucial weeks of siege, when it was under immense military and diplomatic pressure. Dr. Khalidi was not only an eyewitness to events, but later enjoyed access to the PLO archives, including its telexes during this period, and access to the leading PLO officials. The result is an extremely powerful book which will probably remain the most authoritative account of the siege.

As the leadership well understood, the siege was to be a watershed for the PLO. The PLO's final evacuation removed the one secure base from which the organisation could operate both militarily and diplomatically

independent of the machinations of the Arab World. Consequently many friends and adversaries believed withdrawal itself decisive defeat for the Palestinian movement.

The PLO did not have to withdraw: it could have held Beirut for a good deal longer if it had chosen to. However, from the first day of encirclement, the question was less whether to withdraw, than whether this should happen on its own terms or those of its adversaries. Crucial factors in this decision process were local Lebanese opinion (which hardened in support of the PLO as the siege progressed), and whether the U.S. was prepared to bring pressure on Israel to cease its bombardment so as to seize the opportunity for a radical effort to resolve the Middle East conflict.

Dr. Khalidi reveals, not without criticism, how the PLO leadership reached unanimity, in spite of the pressure (including precision bombing to kill the leadership) and a disinformation campaign waged by both Israel and the U.S. He shows how the protection of Palestinian civilians was a prime concern for the PLO from the outset, and how casually, not to say carelessly, the U.S. accepted responsibility. Dr. Khalidi gives chapter and verse of repeated U.S. undertakings on this matter to satisfy PLO concern, showing there could be no excuse whatsoever for the premature U.S. supervisory forces' withdrawal, so long as hostile forces were in the vicinity. But, as Dr. Khalidi shows, the U.S. was too absorbed in ensuring a PLO military withdrawal (and defeat) on its own terms to care about civilians until it was too late.

The PLO, supported by France (perhaps the only bystander to emerge with honour), had played

hard to obtain international rather than just U.S. guarantees, and also U.S. recognition of Palestinian fundamental rights as the price for leaving. No such luck, for the U.S. was determined there should be no linkage between withdrawal (technical), and Palestinian-Israeli conflict resolution (political).

The PLO had expected a hard time from its enemies, but hardly from its friends. The abrupt failure of the Arab World, and notably Saudi Arabia and Syria, to stand up for the PLO in Washington, constitute for Dr. Khalidi a most shameful Arab betrayal of the Palestinian cause. Why did it happen? As Dr. Khalidi argues, it was not so much a matter of weakness (though this too was true), as the fact that neither country really wanted the PLO to win a political victory. None of the Arab states welcomed a PLO victory that might reveal their own bankruptcy to the Arab people. So they went along with Washington's plans without a fight, and when these were ratified in Jeddah on 25 July, the PLO knew the game was up. It accepted the Habib plan though this neither spared Beirut the worst bombardment of the siege, nor set the final rape by Israeli and Phalangist troops. There can be no excuses. Habib openly admitted to Dr. Khalidi that the U.S. failed to keep its word to the PLO.

This book is essential reading for its lessons go far beyond the siege. PLO experience since then confirms that it can neither trust nor hope for anything from the United States, and little more from its Arab brothers. In such circumstances, the only hope lies in steadfastness, and the greatest danger lies in the kinds of division which split it from 1983 to 1985.

Colonel Abu Attayib's book is entirely different in character, an emotional and highly personal account by a PLO field commander. Its value, in spite of the hyperbole which comes across poorly in English, lies in its immediacy of the fog, stupidity and gallantry of war.

David McDowall

## Is world trade free enough — or too free?

By David Ress  
Reuters

LONDON — Politicians and economists agree that the world has a trade problem, but there is no consensus on what to do about it.

Producers, from wheat farmers in Kansas to steelmakers in Korea, cannot always sell what they want, where they want.

Multi-billion dollar trade imbalances persist, costing jobs and straining relations between even the closest allies.

They make some politicians think that poet Robert Frost had a point when he wrote: "Good fences make good neighbours," and they advocate protectionist tariffs. Protectionist moves are strong in the United States which is swamped by imports.

"Now we're getting protectionist talk. And that makes for a real 1930s scenario," says Sykes Wilford, an economist with investment bankers Drexel Burnham Lambert in London.

Economists say that when markets are closed off by tariffs or embargos or quotas, company sales fall, workers are fired and

economies falter. It was the higher U.S. import duties imposed in 1930 more than the Wall Street crash of 1929 that set off the great depression, some contend.

Central bankers meanwhile worry that when too much money flows one way to buy imports, as it is flowing now from the United States, it can force up interest rates. Higher borrowing costs squeeze an already sluggish world economy.

Economists are concerned that the only thing that keeps the economies of big importers like the United States on an even keel is a huge pool of international investment money. But that money in today's free-wheeling global market can vanish from a national economy at the touch of a few computer buttons.

A crisis in trade in farm produce is among the more serious global problems.

Seeking to protect farmers' livelihoods and secure votes, both in Europe and the United States, politicians have voted subsidies to their farmers. The result has been to create surpluses in some parts of the world and scarcity in

others. The European Community (EC) is teetering on the edge of bankruptcy, paying its farmers to create "mountains" of surplus butter and grain and a "lake" of wine. And the United States has proposed scrapping the whole subsidy system within 10 years as a costly exercise that only distorts trade in farm products.

"The effect has been to discourage production in those areas which are the most efficient producers," said Hugh Corbet, director of the privately-sponsored trade policy research centre in London.

"Others are generating surpluses which are dumped in world markets. And if you're dumping food in Africa under the label of food aid, the effect is to push the price down and lead farmers to shift to, say, livestock, which eat up all the grass. And then you get famine," Corbet said.

Aside from agriculture, businessmen around the world — when not grumbling about unfair foreign competition — complain that promises to open markets to imports are being met with such

foot-dragging reluctance as to be virtually worthless.

Now, the U.S. Congress has approved legislation to limit imports from countries which are deemed to place barriers against U.S. goods, and trade policy generally seems set to be a hot issue in the 1988 presidential election.

"Our trade policy lacks courage to ask other countries directly to open their markets," said U.S. presidential candidate Richard Gephardt, a Democratic senator from Missouri who supports retaliatory import curbs.

"As long as you don't ask them and mean it and put action behind your words, you're not going to get those markets open," said Gephardt.

Canada and the EC have formally complained about specific U.S. trade rules at the current general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT) free trade talks in Geneva.

And some Third World countries that trade with the United States, trying to sell products from steel to shoes, say existing U.S. policy restricts their sales.

## JORDAN MARKET PLACE

<p><b>RESTAURANT CHINA</b></p> <p>The first &amp; best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan</p> <p>1st Circle, Jabal Amman near Ahlyayn Girls School</p> <p>Take away is available</p> <p>Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.</p> <p>n.30-Midnight</p> <p>Tel. 638968</p>	<p><b>慕堂餐廳</b></p> <p><b>MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant</b></p> <p>The only typical Chinese cuisine in Amman</p> <p>Chinese Flaming pot is available</p> <p>Take away available</p> <p>Open daily 12:00-15:30</p> <p>18:00-23:30</p> <p>Wadi Sa'ra Road - near Traffic Bridge</p> <p>Amman, Jordan</p> <p>Tel: 661922</p>	<p><b>CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT</b></p> <p>Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket</p> <p>Mongolian Barbeque for Lunch Friday only</p> <p>Tel: 818214</p> <p>Come and taste our specialties</p> <p>Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.</p> <p>6:30-Midnight</p>	<p><b>CHINESE RESTAURANT</b></p> <p><b>TAIWAN TOURISMO</b></p> <p>Authentic Chinese Food</p> <p>Korean Bar-B-Q</p> <p>Charcoal Flaming Pot</p> <p>Take-away service</p> <p>Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m. &amp; 6:30 p.m. - midnight</p> <p>Location: Near 3rd Circle opposite Akilah Hospital</p> <p>Tel: 641093</p>
<p><b>EVERY DAY</b></p> <p>PEOPLE WHO NEED MAINTENANCE SERVICES CALL US!</p> <p><b>Electrolux</b></p> <p>P.O. Box 925229 AMMAN</p> <p>Tel. 604671</p>	<p><b>CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT</b></p> <p>packing, shipping, forwarding, international moving, storage, clearing, door-to-door service</p> <p>Agents all over the world</p> <p>Tel: 604000, 606052</p> <p>Tlx: 2226 SESMCO JO</p> <p>Capital: Hussein Bey</p> <p>P.O. Box 933497</p> <p>AMMAN JORDAN</p>	<p><b>The Ideal Residence for Expatriates &amp; Businessmen</b></p> <p><b>DAROTEL</b> داروتيل</p> <p>Tel: 668193 - Telex 23888 DAROTEL - Fax 602434</p> <p>Shmeisani - Amman</p> <p>Luxuriously furnished studio apartments To Satisfy Good Taste</p> <p><b>HOTEL ★ APARTOTEL ★ RESTAURANT</b></p>	



# Liverpool storms to the top

LONDON (R) — Former champions Liverpool maintained their awesome form and unbeaten record by beating Queen's Park Rangers to take over as English first division leaders on Saturday while, in Scotland, three internationals were sent off in an ill-tempered Glasgow Derby between Rangers and Celtic.

Liverpool, with goals by Craig Johnston, John Aldridge — a penalty giving the Irish international his 12th goal of the season since replacing the departed Ian Rush — and a brace from England forward John Barnes beat previous leaders QPR 4-0 to take over at the top on goal difference with two games in hand.

But, on a day of violence on the field, Liverpool's achievement was sadly overshadowed by the dismissals of England international Chris Woods and Terry Butcher of Rangers and Frank McEvennie of Celtic at Ibrox Park where 10-man Celtic held nine-man Rangers 2-2.

The Glasgow-based trio's disgrace was mirrored in England where two men were sent off.

Sheffield Wednesday striker Lee Chapman was dismissed for dissent in his team's 3-0 defeat by Nottingham Forest and Everton striker Adrian Heath for a foul in the champions' 1-1 draw at Newcastle, where Mirandinha headed his fifth goal since becoming the first Brazilian to play for an English League club.

Liverpool had to wait until four minutes before the interval before they breached QPR's five-man defence at Anfield where former star Rush, now with Italy's Juventus, was a spectator.

Johnston made the breakthrough, with Barnes, who scored twice in England's 8-0 European championship rout of Turkey on Wednesday, supplying the pass.

Aldridge's penalty in the 64th minute maintained his run of scoring in every one of the 11 matches he has started for Liverpool and broke a 63-year-old club record. He has now scored in nine successive league games.

Barnes, in superb form, wrapped up the Reds' comprehensive win with two spectacular late goals, his final effort a thrilling solo strike after a run past four defenders.

The win took Liverpool to 25 points, level with QPR, but ahead on goal difference, while Brian Clough's Nottingham Forest moved up to third ahead of Manchester United on a similar basis.

United came from behind to beat Norwich 2-1. England captain Bryan Robson bravely heading a decisive goal 10 minutes from time.

Wayne Biggins had driven Norwich ahead after 29 minutes, with recalled striker Peter Davenport replying one minute after the interval for the Manchester team.

Nottingham Forest's task against struggling Sheffield Wednesday was made easier in the second half following the dis-

missal of Chapman, who argued with the referee. Wednesday were already trailing to a 19th minute goal by Nigel Clough and Franz Carr and Paul Wilkinson were able to wrap up a comfortable win.

Kerry Dixon's eighth goal of the season after 72 minutes earned Chelsea a narrow 1-0 win over Coventry and kept them among the challenging pack, but Everton had to settle for a point at Newcastle.

Both goals came in the first half, midfielder Ian Snodin putting Everton ahead after nine minutes and Mirandinha levelling four minutes later. Five men were cautioned in this fiery clash in which Heath was dismissed.

West Ham recorded only their second league win of a troubled season to date when they won 2-1 at Oxford. An own goal by Tommy Caton put them ahead and striker Tony Cottee added a second before Dean Saunders pulled a goal back.

Luton, who have also struggled to repeat last season's form, beat Wimbledon 2-0 with goals from Brian Stein and Northern Ireland international midfielder Danny Wilson.

Winger Danny Wallace hit Southampton's 68th minute winner against struggling Watford to lift the South Coast club out of the bottom three where Charlton are firmly anchored after a 1-0 home defeat to Derby. Steve Cross scoring.

Tottenham and Arsenal were out of action because they meet on Sunday, but two of Spurs' former stars were among the

headlines in the dramas at Ibrox where Rangers came back from 2-0 down to equalise in the final seconds.

Alas, skill was submerged by violence in the match which saw Rangers' goalkeeper Woods and Celtic's recently-signed striker McEvennie — an £800,000 (\$1.25 million) signing from West Ham, where he fell out with Cottee — dismissed after only 16 minutes.

McEvennie followed through to challenge Woods late and appeared to slap and hit him. Woods retaliated and, after a melee in which Rangers' former Spurs and England defender Graham Roberts also seemed to throw a punch, they were shown the red card.

Roberts escaped punishment and went in goal while Butcher was shown a yellow card for dissent. He was shown a red one after 62 minutes when he lashed out at the Celtic goalkeeper Allen McKnight.

Butcher's unhappy afternoon had begun with him scoring an own goal to pull Celtic 2-0 up in 35 minutes. Andy Walker having opened the scoring two minutes earlier.

In a stirring revival, however, Ally McCoist pulled a goal back for Rangers after 65 minutes and then, in the final minute, Richard Gough, signed only last week from Tottenham for £1.5 million (\$2.35 million), made it 2-2.

The draw had little effect on the first division table. Hearts staying on top despite losing 2-1 at Hibernian in the Edinburgh Derby. Paul Kane and Eddie May put Hibs 2-0 up in six minutes. John Robertson scored for Hearts after 15.

## BOXING

# Tyson humbles Biggs, retains title

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (R) — Tyrell Biggs looked like he had been caught in a street brawl and that's the way Mike Tyson fought on Friday to retain his undisputed heavyweight title.

The 21-year-old champion battered Biggs with lefts, rights, elbows, forearms and his head before the referee stopped the bout in the seventh round.

Biggs, a deep gash over his left eye and the rest of his face a mass of welts and bruises, said he was hurt the most in the third round when he was hit with a left hook to the head, as the referee broke a clinch.

"All I came here to do was to knock him out," Tyson said. "I could have knocked him out in the third round, but I wanted to punish him for all the pre-fight talk."

Tyson did, indeed, punish the 26-year-old Biggs for most of the fight, not allowing him to use his reach advantage to keep the champion at bay.

Biggs said the fight ended "fair and square" after he was knocked down for the second time in the seventh round on a right uppercut and thunderous left hook, forcing the referee to end the punishment with just one second remaining.

But Biggs charged that the rest of the fight was not fair. "Unfortunately, the public accepts his dirty tactics," Biggs said. "Tyson fights according to his nature."

Tyson, upon hearing that former heavyweight champion Larry Holmes said on a closed circuit television broadcast that the young champion used a lot of dirty tactics, said: "I fight to win and don't recall any dirty tactics."



'I came here to knock him out'

Holmes has said he will come out of retirement to fight Tyson in January.

But Tyson, the street kid from Brooklyn who spent time in a reformatory as a youth, clearly was not a model of sportsmanship in the ring on Friday night.

Tyson, who entered the ring for the first defence of his undisputed title with all three of his championship belts, wasted little time in the first round. He quickly landed the first punch — a hard right to the body — and before the round ended split Biggs' lip which oozed blood for the rest of

the bout. After the bell sounded, Tyson, as he would do several more times, flicked a punch at Biggs and wanted to keep fighting.

Several times the shorter Tyson bored in on Biggs with his head hitting the cut over Biggs' eye. And often Biggs, blood coming down his cheek, clinched and looked to his corner with a bewildered look in his eyes.

Each round after the third, Biggs' cornermen worked feverishly to close the cut over his eye only to have it opened again in the next round by Tyson's

onslaught, as each blow to the head splattered blood over the champion, the referee and Biggs' white trunks.

Biggs' manager Lou Duva was asked if he had lost control of his fighter, who abandoned his fight plan of jabbing and staying away from Tyson and often dropped his guard making it easier for the champion to score at will.

"No. He lost momentum due to elbows and lots of hitting of the breaks. The referee should have been a bigger man. He couldn't control the clinches and dirty tactics."

The seventh round began with Tyson hitting the 1984 Olympic gold medalist with a left hook, knocking out his mouthpiece. Biggs tried to hold on and rest, but Tyson used his forearms to inflict more damage and unloaded a left hook to the challenger's head sending him through the ropes.

Sensing the end, Tyson moved in to finish him off. He struck first with a right and followed shortly with a rocket left hook that sent Biggs sprawling.

American referee Tony Orlando rushed over and ended the fight as Biggs' cornermen jumped into the ring to help their man.

As badly beaten as he was, Biggs still managed to say that there "is now a new selection of heavyweights. I will beat Tyson on my comeback."

Tyson had little to say, but ended a news conference after the fight saying: "I see no one who can beat me. I'm the best in the world. I gotta go now."

## TENNIS

# Navratilova crushes Sabatini

FILDERSTADT, West Germany (Agencies) — Martina Navratilova crushed Gabriela Sabatini 6-2, 6-2 on Saturday to reach the final of the Filderstadt women's tennis tournament.

The American was at her devastating best as she wrapped up the match in 67 minutes against the dejected 17-year-old.

"I played badly in the two games I lost in the first set and she played well in the two she won in the second," Navratilova said.

Sabatini, who beat Navratilova for the first time this year in Rome, held her own at the start.

But from 2-2 in the first set, Navratilova, who has her eye firmly on the tournament prize of a Porsche Cabriolet sports car,



Gabriela Sabatini

moved into top gear.

By the second set she was in overdrive as she won the first four

games for the loss of only three points.

"She played very well and I wasn't feeling too good," Sabatini said.

## Sabatini beat Sukova

Sabatini battled back from the brink of defeat to beat fourth seed Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia in a thrilling three-setter at the \$175,000 Filderstadt women's tennis tournament on Friday.

Fifth seed Sabatini finally won 6-7, 7-6, 6-3 in a quarter-final match lasting two hours 33 minutes after losing the first set and trailing by two breaks in the second.

In Sydney, Australia, world number one Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia bludgeoned his way to a 6-3, 7-5 triumph over fourth seeded Slobodan Zivonjovic of Yugoslavia Saturday in the semifinals of the \$345,000 Swan Premium Australian indoor tennis championships.

## FOR RENT

Furnished apartment: Two bedrooms with facilities. Located at Swellia, 6th Circle.

For more information please call: 813118 between 9:00 - 13:00 and 15:00-18:00

## FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

Fully-furnished one bedroom and two bedroom flats, w/w carpet, colour TV, central heating, telephone. Two locations: Jabal Amman, near Fifth Circle and Abdali area.

Phone: 673768, 672842 after 2 p.m.



Shape up... And Join...

Shmisani Physical Fitness Center

TEL: 670283

Make friends with OLD PARR Best De Luxe

Scotch Whisky



Old Parr

## FOR FOREIGNERS AND DIPLOMATS

### 10 FLATS TO LET

### FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

In a luxurious building, each flat: three bedrooms, "master with bath," living room, L-shaped salon, fully equipped kitchen, two bathrooms, separate central heating, car park, elegant garden.

Location: 4th Circle, behind Kuwaiti Embassy

For more information please contact 819960

## Do you believe, please look here Z.M. Furnished Apartments Seventh Circle

- Available
- a) One bedroom flat, rent JD 1,200 annually
  - b) Two bedrooms flat, rent JD 1,500 annually
  - c) Two bedrooms flat, rent JD 1,600 annually
  - The above rent includes electricity, water and fuel.
  - d) Two bedrooms flat, rent JD 1,800 annually
  - e) Three bedrooms flat, rent JD 2,000 annually
  - All the apartments have colour TV and telephones.
  - The apartments can be rented monthly on the same basis.

For information call 818802, 814012, 814010.

## FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Each apartment consists of one or two bedrooms in a most beautiful area in Jabal Amman - Third Circle. Apartments are provided with all services including telephone, lift, and central heating.

For more information call: 644180 - 644528.

## FOR RENT FURNISHED STUDIO ROOMS

Rooms are provided with joint services (salon, kitchen, squash playground, garden, telephone). Preference will be given to individuals who have private cars.

Location: In an excellent location in Princess Haya Suburb - Al Hummar.

Monthly rents start from JD 50.

For information call 846778.

## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consisting of two bedrooms, two bathrooms and large salon with good furniture.

Location: Jabal Amman, behind Zahran Palace.

For information call: Al Salam Real Estate office, tel: 813577.

## FOR RENT LARGE UNFURNISHED APARTMENT

Four bedrooms, two large living rooms, kitchen, two bathrooms, separate telephone, separate entrance. Suitable for offices too.

Location: Seventh Circle.

Pls call tel: 812888

## AUDITIONS

The Amman Players will be holding auditions for their Christmas pantomime, "Sleeping Beauty" on Tuesday 20th October at the British Council (Rainbow Street)

from 6-8 p.m.

Actors, actresses, singers, musicians and backstage crew all needed. Newcomers are particularly welcome.

Performances will be on 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th December.

Cinema

## CONCORD

Tel: 677420

## THE MORNING AFTER

Performances: 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, 7, 14, 21, 28



Cinema

## OPERA

Tel: 675573

## THE NEW KIDS

Performances: 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, 7, 14, 21, 28

Cinema

## PLAZA

Tel: 677420

## NO MERCY

Performances: 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, 7, 14, 21, 28





## U.S. offers Iraq almost \$1b in agricultural aid

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States authorised almost \$1 billion in food aid to Iraq on Friday, making Iraq the largest recipient of U.S. credit for food purchases, U.S. Agriculture Department (USDA) officials said.

The authorisations, coming at the end of a week of meetings between U.S. and Iraqi agriculture officials, were a significant increase from last year's \$680 million credit offering.

"Iraq indicated to us they had more need this year for credit... they're trying to keep their population fed," said an official involved in the meetings.

Iraq has been involved in a costly seven-year war with Iran that has drained both countries of valuable human, agricultural and financial resources.

The United States offered Iraq a total of \$915 million in credit guaranteed to be used in fiscal 1988 — \$825 million of short term credit and \$90 million in longer-term credit.

The credit will cover a wide

range of commodities, with more than \$200 million of that credit to be used for rice and wheat purchases, USDA officials said. Livestock, tobacco and animal or vegetable protein concentrates are also covered under the credit offerings.

The credit is authorised under the USAID's credit guarantee programme and provides protection to U.S. exporters or banks against nonpayment by foreign banks.

Iraq now heads the list of U.S. agricultural credit recipients, beating out Mexico which has been authorised \$750 million in credit guarantees.

Iraq has been a recipient of U.S. agricultural credit for the past four years, officials said, and has stayed current with its debt payments.

"We think they're a pretty good credit risk," an official said. "Iraq is an oil-exporting nation, so as long as oil prices don't go in the tank, they should be okay."

## FAO praises small farmers

ROME (R) — The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on Friday marked World Food Day by appealing for help for the world's struggling small farmers, billed as the key to resolving the problem of hunger in the Third World.

FAO Director General Edouard Saouma said: "We must salute them... these men and women (farmers) whose miserable and humiliating conditions do not prevent them from being the food suppliers for a large portion of humanity."

Nations should ensure their working conditions and living standards were raised, he said.

In a message read to the FAO assembly, the Pope said small farmers often experienced a precarious life, at the mercy of na-

ture and without necessary equipment.

"This world day should contribute to a recognition of these difficulties by the authorities of every country and by international organisations," the Pope said.

Italian Prime Minister Giovanni De Michelis said Italy had become the largest backer of FAO's field projects, contributing more than \$250 million in the past five years.

Mr. De Michelis said excessive industrialisation in some Third World countries in the 1970's had led to food deficits but the situation appeared to be improving.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar told the General Assembly on Friday that more than 500 million people remain hungry and poor in the world at a time of enormous food surpluses.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Oct. 10, '87 and ending Wednesday, Oct. 14, '87. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
<b>Banking and financial institutions</b>					
Industrial Development Bank	50	65	1.290	1.290	1.000
Petra Bank	613	1232	2.000	2.010	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	700	1379	2.000	1.900	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	7772	12983	1.690	1.670	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	9398	11965	1.260	1.270	1.000
Housing Bank	6650	10906	1.640	1.640	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	135	2658	19.600	19.700	5.000
Cairo Amman Bank	1283	21490	16.850	16.700	5.000
Bank of Jordan	700	85271	122.000	119.750	10.000
Arab Bank	2917	7535	2.510	2.580	1.000
Jordan National Bank	72199	79085	1.020	1.100	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	4565	5775	1.750	1.770	1.000
Islamic Investment House	15021	10436	0.690	0.710	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	2500	3946	1.580	1.600	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	18860	13837	0.750	0.710	1.000
National Financial Investments	2075	1898	0.910	0.910	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	1050	1471	1.350	1.410	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	210	3163	15.000	15.000	10.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)					
Real Estate Financing Corporation					
Al Mashrek Exchange					
<b>Insurance and reinsurance</b>					
Jordan French Insurance	11226	71302	6.350	6.270	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	272	255	0.950	0.940	1.000
Jordan Insurance	780	8580	11.000	11.000	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	12096	9959	0.840	0.840	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	500	505	1.020	1.010	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	2000	1325	0.670	0.660	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	16445	23287	1.350	1.420	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	5242	5247	1.000	1.000	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	200	140	0.680	0.700	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	1435	2081	1.500	1.450	1.000
Universal Insurance					
General Insurance					
Jordan Eagle Insurance					
Middle East Insurance					
Al-Jadid Insurance					
National Ahlia Insurance and Reinsurance	845	1073	1.280	1.270	1.000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance					
<b>Services and industries</b>					
General Investments	5111	7053	1.340	1.380	1.000
Imms for Investment and Financial Facilities	20006	14175	0.710	0.710	1.000
Darco for Housing and Investment	26141	11837	0.440	0.460	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Agrico)	500	200	0.400	0.400	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation					
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments					
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeeroo	1100	319	0.800	0.790	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	2335	3653	1.560	1.570	1.000
Irbid District Electricity					
Arab International Hotels					
Hotels and Tourism					
Garage Owners Federation Office	1588	6518	4.250	4.150	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines					
Jordan Press Foundation					
Jordan Press and Publishing	700	1477	2.100	2.110	1.000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	3000	1200	0.390	0.400	1.000
Jordan Dairy	6538	6901	1.060	1.050	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	16349	36906	2.240	2.240	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	77660	79934	1.020	1.050	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	1385	3327	2.400	2.410	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intag)	270	392	1.470	1.450	1.000
Al-Jadid Industries	28688	29441	5.320	5.400	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	36515	64576	1.780	1.770	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	2663	12613	4.550	4.670	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	11159	11946	1.040	1.070	1.000
Chemical Industries	600	690	1.170	1.150	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	116050	82820	0.660	0.720	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	4774	6793	1.430	1.390	1.000
National Steel Industries	98795	280367	2.890	2.840	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	13805	15939	1.130	1.150	1.000
General Mining	5015	37051	7.390	7.370	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	71749	14820	0.240	0.200	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	4254	2340	0.510	0.560	1.000
National Industries	9089	2402	0.280	0.270	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	4707	4557	0.970	0.930	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)					
Livestock and Poultry					
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	7535	9291	1.240	1.230	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags					
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	250	645	2.600	2.580	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	150550	87713	0.520	0.560	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research					
Jordan Himeh Mineral					
Orient Dry Batteries Factory					
Woolen Industries	500	280	0.570	0.560	1.000
Jordan Tanning	140	305	2.050	2.180	1.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	1228	3656	2.750	3.000	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	185	2439	13.050	13.250	5.000
Mas Industries					
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals					
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	11250	10719	0.960	0.960	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	73013	74280	1.020	1.020	1.000
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	21610	63203	3.160	3.140	1.000
Jordan Cement Factories	258000	262156	0.980	1.060	1.000
Jordan Glass Industries	3000	1832	0.900	0.920	1.000
Grand total	1,287,507	1,656,253			

## Wall Street's Dow Jones index plunges by record points ever — on highest volume of trade

NEW YORK (AP) — Stock prices toppled again in a frenzied session Friday, sending the Dow Jones industrial average to its first 100-point drop ever and setting trading-volume records.

Analysts said a buildup of worries about international trade and interest rates, combined the specter of unrelenting weakness in the stock market, touched off the rush of selling.

"It's extremely emotional. People are dumping stocks with reckless abandon," said Mr. Newton Zinder, a veteran market analyst at E.F. Hutton and Co. brokerage firm. "As true as it may sound, the market is going down because it's going down."

Dow Jones's average of 30 blue chips plunged 108.36 to 2,246.73, setting a point-loss record for the third time in the past nine sessions.

For the week, the average lost 235.48 points, or 9.49 per cent, on top of the previous week's 158.78-point drop, which was itself a record.

Friday's volume on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) hit 338.48 million shares, eclipsing the previous high of 302.39 million set last Jan. 23.

The strong upward pressure on interest rates that has weighed on the market lately showed signs of easing in the bond market Friday.

But analysts said many investors were unnerved by the recent slide in stock prices, and began unloading not only issues that had been performing poorly but ones that had held up well lately.

Like several other analysts, Mr. Zinder said the market was behaving as it has in past "climatic" selloffs that are often followed by rallies in stock prices.

"I think we're getting very close to a vigorous trading rally," he said.

Mr. Robert Farrell, chief market analyst at Merrill Lynch, said he didn't believe the ultimate top of the 1980s bull market had yet been seen. "This is not a major bear market," he contended, but rather a "warning crack."

In less than two months since it established a record closing high of 2,722.42 on Aug. 25, the Dow has fallen 475.69 points, or 17.47 per cent.

That stands as the worst setback the market has encountered since prices began their historic rise in August 1982. But it has not yet come anywhere near the approximately 45 per cent drop in the Dow that occurred in the big bear market of 1973-74.

**Dollar declines**

The huge selloff in the stock market Friday helped push down the American dollar against most major currencies in U.S. trading following a slight improvement overseas.

Gold was more expensive. Republic National Bank of New York said gold was bid at \$471.00 a troy ounce up \$7.50 from late Thursday.

Currency dealers said the dollar was hurt by the plunge in stock prices on Wall Street.

Mr. James Vick, vice president and senior corporate trader for Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., said currency traders were concerned about the foreigners who had invested heavily in U.S. equities, then sold them during Friday's trading frenzy.

## OPEC may 'fine tune' oil prices soon

LAGOS (R) — OPEC President Riwuanu Lukman said Friday the 13-nation group could raise crude oil prices by up to \$2 in December from \$18 a barrel now.

The Nigerian oil minister portrayed the possible increase as fine-tuning to offset a fall in the value of the dollar this year rather than a rise in the real cost of oil sold by OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

"\$18 now is worth less than \$18 when we fixed the price (last December)," Mr. Lukman told reporters.

"An adjustment, not a raise, is possible in December," he added, referring to a meeting of OPEC ministers scheduled to be held in Vienna.

"We think the threshold is between \$19 and \$20," he added in remarks that echoed a similar prediction recently by Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto of a possible price rise.

He said a price above that would give a competitive edge to what he called hostile areas — an apparent reference to Britain which, unlike a number of other non-OPEC producers, has

ignored OPEC calls for all producers to cut output in order to reduce a glut on world oil markets and so push up prices.

Mr. Lukman last week toured the Gulf at the head of an OPEC panel assigned to verify compliance with production quotas. The team will visit Latin American members Ecuador and Venezuela and North African members Libya and Algeria in November, then Nigeria and Gabon before the December meeting.

Mr. Lukman predicted the talks, at which ministers will review their accord on production quotas and pricing, will be tough.

All members except Iraq agreed to curb output this year in a pact designed to limit OPEC production to 16.6 million barrels a day (b/d) in the second half of 1987 after 15.8 million up to July.

Iraq, whose ability to export crude has suffered in recent years because of the Iran-Iraq war, but this year recovered strongly as a result of extra pipeline capacity through Turkey and Saudi Arabia, refuses any quota below that of its enemy.

Although they receive dollars for their stock, they could sell the U.S. currency and buy their own.

"If foreigners are getting out of the stock market and don't want to reinvest in the credit markets, the only option they have left is to sell dollars and invest in other markets in other countries," said Mr. Vick.

Mr. James O'Neill, vice president and financial markets economist of Marine Midland Bank, said the dollar also was still recovering from remarks made Thursday by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker.

Mr. Baker said he was displeased with West Germany's efforts to drive up interest rates, leading traders to wonder whether there was disharmony among the United States and its six key trading partners concerning currency stabilisation.

Last month, the group of seven — which includes the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, France, Italy and Canada — announced it would work together to stabilise rates.

Higher interest rates, however, tend to boost the value of a currency.

Dealers said the dollar appeared unaffected by the release of new economic data, which proved in line with market expectations. The Commerce Department said the U.S. producer price index rose 0.3 per cent in September and industrial production was up 0.2 per cent last month.

The British pound sterling fetched \$1.6670 in New York, up from \$1.6615 late Thursday. The dollar stood at 142.40 Japanese yen, up from 142.175 yen Thursday.



Riwuanu Lukman

Iran opposes Iraq getting a quota as much as Tehran's.

Mr. Lukman said every effort would be made to get Iraq to join the others in accepting quotas, but added: "That means awarding Iraq a quota acceptable to it and other OPEC countries."

A Reuters survey this month indicated that Iraq in September was anyway producing just above the 2.37 million b/d level allocated to Iran, and Iran was pumping 2.1 million b/d.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1987

## YOUR HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Wright Institute

### GENERAL TENDENCIES:

This is a good day to sit down and consider what you would like the future to be like. Once you've reached a decision, form a plan which is directed at making your ideas come true.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Focus your attention on making your work more efficient. Show your mate how devoted you are; a little gift would go a long way.

**Taurus** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Any favors you do today will be paid back tenfold. Decide on a way to get more pleasure from your recreational activities.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) This is a good time to improve the appearance of your home. Have some guests in and show them what a wonderful host you are.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) You can take a short trip today if it's for a good reason, but be very careful while driving. Be thoughtful of your relatives.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Reading the newspaper carefully will reveal some wonderful opportunities to increase your income. A possession of yours may be worth much money.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may have a tendency to take things personally today, but don't let your temper get away from you. Use your intellect if you argue.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) This will be a very romantic evening for your mate and you. Be thoughtful and considerate and this will be a

wonderfully happy day.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get together with some friends who can help you to get your social life in better order. Be sure to pay any important bills on time.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You'll make some new friends today who can help you in business later on. Handle a community affair which is your responsibility.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Avoid a friend who is usually helpful but today wants nothing more than to waste your time. Work on a new budget.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study the promises you've made, and set up a schedule to make sure you keep them. Be sure to arrive on time for a social engagement.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) This is a good day to come to an understanding with an associate who is usually stubborn. Pay attention to details today.

**If Your Child Is Born Today** He or she will have a natural curiosity which will create an interest in investigating matters and finding what is at the bottom of things. A career in computers, architecture or other technological fields would be ideal for your brilliant and creative progeny.

"The Stars speak; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
© 1987, McNaught Synd.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Harvey Chyka

**ACROSS**

- Attempt
- Perfected
- Laugh loudly
- Polynesian dance
- Spiritual nourishment
- Outer limit
- Participating
- King of Troy
- Game of chance
- Was important
- Pep
- Yale students
- Wild ox
- Frightens
- Widowed
- Beak
- Up to this point
- Proper
- Art style
- Sheer fabric
- James Bond adversary
- Hardcore var.
- Stephen Vincent
- Old Fr. coin
- Chosen
- Part of a sonnet
- Norse god
- Egyptian god
- Item of elab.
- Assumptions
- Balsam
- Actress JoAnn
- Observe
- Responsibility
- Simian
- Toadlike oo
- Armadillo
- Prices
- Ready for business

**DOWN**

- Kind of filler
- Sandwich filler
- Thanks —
- Chill-chat
- Put behind bars
- Is brave
- Okla. city
- Literary collection
- Sad song
- Abrogated
- Smell
- Nightly excited
- Bank</



# India rejects Tamil ceasefire call, continues offensive

COLOMBO (R) — India rejected a ceasefire call by Tamil guerrillas in Sri Lanka and pressed ahead with its military offensive on the rebel stronghold of Jaffna, an Indian official said on Saturday.

Thousands of civilians fled the besieged northern city, now suffering a serious shortage of food, water and medical supplies.

The official said 6,000 Indian troops, closing in for a four-pronged attack on Jaffna, would stop the offensive only if the rebels surrendered all their weapons and pledged full support for a peace accord.

"If they surrender their weapons completely and publicly announce their unreserved support for the peace accord and cooperate fully in implementing it, the reasons for which the military operation was launched would no longer exist," the official told reporters on Friday.

The official said the ceasefire appeal by the besieged Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) rebels might be a ruse to regroup or to escape to other parts of the

island and continue their violence.

An official from the Sri Lanka Red Cross flew from Colombo to Jaffna on Saturday in a military plane to assess the plight of the 133,000 civilians in Jaffna.

Officials in Colombo and re-fugees fleeing Jaffna spoke of a serious shortage of food, water and medicine.

"If this situation continues for a long time, people including children, will have to die of hunger," said a Jaffna resident who fled to Vavuniya, 140 kilometres away.

Military sources in Madras, the Indian base for its Sri Lanka operation, said 1,000 troops had been airlifted to the island on Thursday in Indian Airlines planes commandeered at short notice.

The reinforcements boosted the Indian forces on the island to

16,000.

Indian troops were first posted in July to supervise the implementation of a peace accord signed by President Junius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in July to end a four-year Tamil rebellion.

The Tigers, the most powerful rebel group, accepted the pact reluctantly, then repudiated it and massacred 200 majority Sinhalese in retaliation after 12 of their comrades in government custody committed suicide.

Pressed by Mr. Jayewardene to stop the massacres immediately, India launched the offensive on Oct. 10 to disarm the rebels.

An Indian official said 507 rebels and 80 Indian soldiers had been killed in the week-long battles. Seventeen Indian soldiers were also reported missing in action.

The official said the Indian troops, advancing in a four-pronged attack on Friday, had captured three towns — Urumparai, Uduvil and Manipal, all of them Tiger strongholds.

## Britain, Commonwealth divided over S. Africa sanctions

VANCOUVER (R) — The Commonwealth isolated anti-sanctions Britain and vowed to step up efforts to force racial reform in South Africa through international boycotts.

Most analysts interviewed said the sanctions imposed by the Commonwealth could have little bite without participation by Britain, which does more business with South Africa than all the other member-nations combined.

A 29-point statement on southern Africa released on Friday at the Commonwealth summit said, however, that urgent action was needed to restore peace and stability to the troubled region.

In a sharp departure from the Commonwealth tradition of decision-making by consensus, other leaders brushed aside Britain's objections and pledged to launch a global campaign for punitive measures against Pretoria.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark dismissed suggestions that Britain's opposition would scuttle the plans of the Commonwealth, a 48-nation grouping of Britain and its former colonies. Fiji was the 49th member until Thursday.

"Without Britain, they will work," Mr. Clark told reporters. "There is more to the Commonwealth than Britain."

Zimbabwe President Kenneth Kaunda and other African leaders have accused Britain of resisting sanctions merely to protect its \$2.5 billion annual trade with South Africa.

With Britain alone dissenting, Commonwealth leaders vowed to continue on the path to tougher sanctions, set up a foreign ministers group to monitor events in southern Africa and take further action as needed.

While splitting from the group on the sanctions issue, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher agreed to step up aid to South Africa's black neighbours.

"With the exception of Britain, we believe that economic and other sanctions have had a significant effect on South Africa and that their wider, tighter and more intensified application must remain an essential part of the international community's response to apartheid," the statement said.

The leaders announced no new sanctions, but the statement added: "We commit ourselves to continuing efforts to secure a more concerted application of a global sanctions programme."

The accord emerged from 24 hours of meetings at a mountain resort east of Vancouver, where leaders also agreed that Fiji's membership in the 49-nation Commonwealth had lapsed following a military coup.

The statement on South Africa said the Commonwealth believed Pretoria's apartheid policy had seriously escalated the crisis in southern Africa since their last summit two years ago in Nassau, Bahamas.

The Commonwealth said it planned to establish an eight-member committee of foreign ministers led by Canada, a strong opponent of apartheid, "to meet periodically to provide high-level impetus and guidance." On the conflict in southern Africa.

## Weinberger ready to quit, report says

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has told top White House and Defence Department officials he wants to resign for personal reasons, a U.S. television network reported on Friday.

Citing what it called reliable sources, CBS said the White House is trying to persuade Mr. Weinberger to stay on, and his actual resignation could still be weeks away.

In a brief hallway conversation late on Friday afternoon, Mr. Weinberger dismissed the story as just another rumour circulated by anonymous sources, CBS said.

And a spokesman for Mr. Weinberger told the network the story was untrue.

An official close to the secretary also told Reuters that there was no substance to the story.

But despite the Pentagon's denial CBS said a source close to Mr. Weinberger had told it the

secretary has talked privately in the past about resigning. This, however, would be the first time Mr. Weinberger has told the White House he wants to leave, CBS said.

At the age of 70, Mr. Weinberger is the oldest member of President Reagan's cabinet. He has served as secretary of defence longer than anyone except Robert McNamara in the 1960's.

Mr. Weinberger has been perhaps the president's most loyal adviser, although he has sometimes been at odds with administration policy.

He has repeatedly raised objections to proposed arms control treaties with the Soviet Union and has strongly opposed the stationing of Marines in Lebanon, a move which ended in disaster when 241 American servicemen were killed by a suicide bomber.

## 2 workers burn in blast at Florida nuclear plant

CRYSTAL RIVER, Florida (AP) — Two maintenance workers were burned, one critically, when scaffolding they carried brushed against a high-voltage line at the Crystal River Plant 3 nuclear power plant Friday night, officials said.

No radiation was released at the Florida Power Corp. station, which has been closed for refueling since Sept. 19, and its reactor was not damaged, Citrus County spokeswoman Gail Tierney said early Saturday.

Ms. Tierney said the accident apparently occurred when scaffolding carried by the workers

brushed the transmission line, creating a searing electrical arc that blew out a transformer supplying power to the plant.

The explosion temporarily cut off power to the plant and caused a blackout that lasted several minutes, the St. Petersburg Times reported.

"Power is being maintained to the site by an emergency diesel generator, but they expected to restore normal power soon," Ms. Tierney said.

The 875-megawatt plant is about 144 kilometres north of St. Petersburg on Florida's gulf coast.

## Toddler rescued in Texas after 57 hours underground

MIDLAND, Texas (R) — an 18-month-old toddler, eyes blinking and smiling slightly, was rescued on Friday from a well shaft where she had been trapped for three days and two nights.

Jessica McClure, trapped 22 feet (7 metres) down an abandoned well since Wednesday morning, was lifted to the surface through a rescue shaft alongside the wellpits she had fallen into.

The baby, who cried, sang and called for "mama" as rescue workers drilled through hard rock to reach her, was in serious but stable condition at a specially arranged trauma centre in a nearby hospital.

Jessica's family doctor told reporters at the hospital that Jessica had no broken bones, but her weight had dropped and she was 10 to 15 per cent dehydrated.

Dr. Carolyn Rhode said Jessica had some scrapes, cuts and bruises.

"It's a matter of rehydrating her and observing her and observing patches of skin that suffered from lack of blood circulation," said Dr. Rhode, who called Jessica "a delightful child" who needed to get back into her routine quickly.

Jessica's endurance impressed her rescuers even before she was lifted from the well.

"The girl is very strong. She talks, she answers, she answers commands, she says 'mama' all the time — she doesn't appear to

be in a real frightened state," Midland Police Chief Richard Czech told reporters during the final stages of the rescue.

"She's in very good shape," he said.

The bundled baby, eyes blinking in the glare of television cameras that crowded to the site, was unhooked from the crane cable and rushed to an ambulance.

Relieved rescue workers slapped each other on the back and shook hands, while onlookers in their cars honked their horns.

The drama had gripped the nation, with television networks repeatedly cutting into regular programming for live updates on the progress of the slow, careful and at times extremely tedious and frustrating operation.

Jessica's parents, Chip and Reba McClure, both 18 years old, alternated between smiling and wringing their hands in frustration as they waited beside the cables sent down to pull Jessica from beneath the ground.

Sympathetic messages from as far away as Australia reached the child's parents and journalists from around the globe arrived to cover the inch-by-inch progress of the rescue.

A paramedic brought the baby out of the well through a 60 centimetre hole that had been punched into the chamber where she was trapped.

## 'Kirkpatrick may enter presidential race'

NEW YORK (R) — Jeane Kirkpatrick, Washington's former ambassador to the United Nations, wants to become the first woman president of the United States, the New York Times reported on Saturday.

The newspaper quoted former New Hampshire Governor Meldrim Thomson as saying Mrs. Kirkpatrick was considering the formation of a committee to explore a race for the Republican nomination.

"I firmly believe we will see a

commitment that allows us to go ahead with an exploratory committee by the end of the week," said Thomson, a long-time Kirkpatrick associate.

Thomson said Mrs. Kirkpatrick was interested in a formal declaration by Nov. 1.

The newspaper quoted a statement issued by an assistant to Mrs. Kirkpatrick as saying "she is seriously considering the suggestions that she become a candidate because she is not satisfied the

pressing issues that should be discussed are being dealt with adequately."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, now a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think tank, resigned as U.N. delegate in January 1985.

The right-wing of the Republican Party has been dissatisfied with leading party candidates Vice President George Bush and Kansas Senator Bob Dole, considering both of them too moderate.

## Pakistani students, police clash outside stadium

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — Stone-throwing Pakistani students clashed with police outside the cricket ground where England and Sri Lanka were playing in a World Cup match here on Saturday.

Eyewitnesses said periodic skirmishes broke out around the Shahi Bagh Stadium as the stu-

dents attempted to enter and demonstrate for the release of some of their leaders.

Police using canes chased them away from the gates and the students retaliated by hurling stones.

The students belonged to the Pakistan Peoples Party led by leading opposition figure Benazir

Bhutto. Spokesmen have said more than a dozen student activists of different parties have been in detention since a police swoop on hostels about two weeks ago. Many of the several hundred spectators in the stadium had their backs to the pitch as they watched the running fights outside.

## 5 killed, 7 injured as typhoon lashes Japan

TOKYO (AP) — Typhoon Kelly lashed southern and western Japan on Saturday, killing at least five people and injuring seven as streets flooded and houses collapsed, an official of the national police agency said.

Three people died in Kagawa prefecture (state) on the southern island of Shikoku, due to injuries from windblown debris. Two others died when landslides buried houses in Tottori prefecture, about 500 kilometres south west of Tokyo, the official said.

Reports said the storm had destroyed 12 houses, as landslides

and overflowing streams swept away the fragile wooden structures and flooded 7,000 others. But official damage estimates were not yet available, said the official, speaking on condition of not being identified.

The typhoon turned into a tropical storm as its 144 kph (90 mph) winds slowed to 67 mph (108 kph) later Saturday, according to the Central Meteorological Agency (CMA).

The storm veered to the west Saturday morning, skirting the Tokyo region, but disrupting train, ferry and airline services

## Hours old baby becomes youngest heart transplant recipient

LOMA LINDA, California (R) — A baby boy received a new heart the size of a walnut on Friday, less than eight hours after he was born, making him the world's youngest organ recipient, a hospital spokeswoman said.

"The transplant was successful. Baby Paul has a new and healthy heart," the spokeswoman at Loma Linda University Medical Centre declared.

"Baby Paul is the youngest person in the world known to have had an organ transplant of any kind," she added.

Red-haired Baby Paul, who was born with a fatal heart disease, underwent his transplant operation just three and a quarter hours after he was born. The operation, particularly difficult because of problems in reconnecting blood vessels to so small a heart, lasted 4½ hours.

Baby Paul was listed in critical but stable condition, a routine listing after such a serious operation.

The mother, 35-year-old Alice Holt, from Vancouver, gave birth to her six-pound six-ounce (three kilo) son by a caesarean section as soon as a heart donor was found, Dr. Elmar Sakala, a hospital obstetrician, said.

The mother would have given birth by natural means in two to three weeks.

The donor was identified by hospital sources as Baby Gabriel, an infant who was said to have been born without a brain in London, Ontario.

Mrs. Holt, who also has a five-year-old son, Jason, was flown in a hospital plane to Loma Linda from Vancouver on Thursday.

Dr. Leonard Bailey, a pioneer of infant heart transplants, has now performed eight heart transplant operations on children under six months old. He headed the surgical team, assisted by Dr. John Jacobsen, chief of cardiac surgery at the hospital.

Baby Paul was born with a hypoplastic heart syndrome, a fatal malformation of the left side of the heart, Dr. Sakala said. Babies with that condition often die within weeks of being born, he said.

"As soon as Baby Paul was born and his heart condition was confirmed, preparations were made for the operation," he said.

## U.K. faces huge clear-up after worst storm

LONDON (R) — Britain faced a huge clear-up operation on Saturday after the worst storm in three centuries blasted southern England, killing at least 13 people.

A further six people died as torrential rain driven by gale force winds pounded the Netherlands, France, Spain and Portugal.

London was completely blacked out for the first time since World War II.

The Ministry of Defence said troops were on standby to help clear roads and railway lines still blocked by trees felled as high winds roared over the coast early Friday morning.

The storm cut power supplies to London, causing chaos and hampering emergency services, and bringing the city's business community to a virtual standstill.

Ships dashed against the coast were still stranded in the early hours of Saturday.

Sugar beet and potato fields were flooded and farmers predicted heavy losses.

"We have just experienced the worst, most widespread night of disaster in the south east of England since 1945 (World War II)," Home Secretary (interior minister) Douglas Hurd said.

The British Electricity Council said late Friday night that emergency teams would work through the weekend to reconstruct over a half a million customers still without power.

"It may be Sunday or even

Monday before some more remote rural areas are back on stream, but we're doing all we can and drafting in people from other regions," a board official told Reuters.

Train services throughout the south east of England will remain limited as civilian and military workers remove rubble and trees.

Damage was expected to amount to hundreds of millions of pounds, though many losses were irreparable.

The century-old Shanklin Pier on the Isle of Wight was destroyed and London's Kew Gardens lost a wealth of exotic plants and trees.

Saturday's newspapers carried angry attacks on the British Meteorological Office which notified emergency services of the storm only two hours before it struck.

"Why the hell didn't they warn us?" the mass-circulation Daily Mirror asked, while the Times said the Meteorological Office had ignored signs of the impending storm four days before.

An oil-diving vessel which had been drifting in the North Sea after hurricane-force winds damaged its propellers was brought under control by tugs on Friday, the ship's Dutch owners said.

"We have her under control now," spokesman Daan Kaakebeek at Smit Internationale said in Amsterdam.

Three of the eight propellers of the semi-submersible oil diving vessel had been damaged overnight in the gales. The vessel at the time had 79 people on board

and six divers in a decompression chamber.

The spokesman said the rescue workers were towing the ship to shallow waters in the eastern English coast before taking it back to Rotterdam for repairs.

In France, one man was killed and 15 people were injured as gales swept Brittany and Normandy overnight, blacking out towns along the coast, the French Environment Ministry said on Friday.

A spokesman said a man died after his bicycle was swept off a road in the northern Seine-Maritime Region. In Brittany, a nine-year-old girl was seriously injured by a falling chimney.

Traffic was disrupted after winds of up to 216 kph uprooted trees, electricity cables and hoardings.

Roofs were torn off buildings, electricity supplies were down by half in the region and telephones were cut off.

The winds dropped sharply as day broke and weather officials said storms were unlikely later in the day. "The situation is gradually calming down," a spokesman said.

The port of Calais remained closed, with channel ferry services suspended. Lloyds Shipping Intelligence said more than half of 600 yachts in a Marina at Cherbourg sank or were smashed on rocks.

In the Normandy town of Caen, part of the spire of St. Etienne Church, which withstood heavy bombardment in World War II, crashed on to cars below.

## COLUMNS 7 & 8

### Soviet space monkeys retire in Georgia

MOSCOW (R) — Space monkeys Yerosha and Dryoma, whose mission aboard a Soviet satellite made headlines around the world, appear none the worse for their adventure and will be allowed to retire in Georgia. TASS reported on Saturday. "Scientists will keep Dryoma and Yerosha under observation for about a year," the Soviet News Agency (TASS) said. "Initial checks showed no material change in the state of health." Soviet ground control considered aborting the flight, which was to examine the effects of weightlessness on living organisms, after Yerosha freed his left arm from a restraining cuff and began tampering with equipment. It finally decided to proceed with the mission as planned, although another mishap occurred when the space capsule containing the two monkeys, as well as insects, amphibians and fish, came down on Monday thousands of kilometres off course. TASS said that when all checks were complete the monkeys would be sent to the Sykhumi Monkey Nursery in Georgia, where a number of their predecessors on space missions already live.

### East Germany to return ancient tablets

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — Turkey announced Friday that the East German government has agreed to return 7,400 ancient Hittite cuneiform tablets, ending 12 years of negotiations. A Foreign Ministry announcement said a Turkish expert was working at the Berlin Museum to organise the transfer of the tablets to Turkey. The shipment is expected within the first 15 days of November. At the turn of the century, Turkey allowed German archaeologists to take 10,400 Hittite tablets out of the country for cleaning and coding, after a German team discovered them at the ancient Hittite city of Bogazkoy. Through 1943, Germany returned 3,000 of them, but after World War II the remaining tablets stayed in what then became East Germany. Turkey has stepped up efforts recently to retrieve some of its treasures from foreign museums. Turkey used the Metropolitan Museum in New York for the return of a 2,600-year-old collection of gold and silver antique pieces, from the time of King Croesus in western Anatolia.

### Scientists to drill for ancient air

GIZA, Egypt (R) — Scientists are about to try to capture samples of 5,000-year-old air from a pit at the Pyramid of Cheops near Cairo, Egypt's top archaeologist has said. The aim is "to extract ancient air using the most recent scientific devices," Ahmad Kadry, chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation, told a news conference. He described it as the most important project in the history of modern archaeology and Egyptology. Ancient air, or a modern imitation, could eventually be used in museums to preserve antiquities. A team coordinated by the U.S. National Geographic Society will use a special drill with no fluid coolant or lubricant to penetrate a 30-foot (10-metre)-long pit covered by limestone slabs and sealed with gypsum cement by the ancient Egyptians. Experts believe it could house a "solar boat" built around 2600 B.C. to transport the soul of the Pharaoh Cheops, ruler of Egypt, to the afterworld. One such boat was excavated in 1954 and some Egyptologists believe there may be another nearby. But Mr. Kadry said the main aim was not to unearth treasures. "We want to know concretely the contents of the pit and the analysis of the air inside it," he said. Farouk Al Baz, a Boston-based geologist heading the American team, said radar and sonar scans had shown the shape and profile of the contents of the pit. "When we capture the air, it will be placed in special canisters to be analysed. We cannot tell the results before then, if air has leaked into the pit over the years or not," he said.

### Israeli MP seeks to keep Cicciolina out

TEL AVIV (R) — An ultra-orthodox parliamentarian urged Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to prevent Italy's porn-star politician Ilona Staller from visiting Israel next week, the army radio said. Rabbi Avraham Shapira called the planned visit by Staller "a danger to public safety," the radio said. Better known by her nickname "La Cicciolina" ("little fleshy one"), Staller was elected to the Italian parliament for the eccentric Radical Party in June. "It is a disgrace to allow on the holy soil of Israel, the holiest place, a woman who was elected to the Italian parliament only because she knows how to capitalise on immorality," Shapira said. Israeli newspapers said she was planning to visit the Israeli parliament and parade topless down Tel Aviv's Central Boulevard.

### Somalia declares war on qat smugglers

MOGADISHU (R) — Somalia has declared all out war on smugglers of the banned stimulant qat, Radio Mogadishu reported. It quoted Abulkadir Haji Mohammed, assistant secretary of the ruling Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, as saying Somalia would use the army, helicopters and light aircraft to catch people bringing qat into the country. Qat smuggling had increased steadily over the past year despite stiff penalties. Haji Mohammed said. People caught smuggling qat or cultivating qat bushes faced fines of up to \$1,000 and up to 15 years in prison. Chewing qat, the fresh shoots from the Catha Edulis tree, is popular among people in many parts of East Africa and the Arabian peninsula. It is banned in many countries but is legal in Kenya, Ethiopia and North Yemen.

### Woman spins yarn from dog hair

CHICAGO (AP) — Betty Burian Kirk hand-spins yarn out of dog hair and her clients use it to knit mittens, scarves and shawls for themselves. "It's becoming more and more popular," Mrs. Kirk said. "A lot of people do it for sentimental reasons — they want to wear something from their dog." Prospective clients include Susan Kanar, who plans to begin saving fur this week for mittens or a scarf from her white Hungarian sheep dog, Schmutz. "Why? He's my baby. His fur happens to be beautiful," said Ms. Kanar. "My mother is disgusted by the idea, my friends are disgusted, but I just think it would be a neat thing to do," she said. "You have to be somebody who really cares about dogs to want to have this done. It's wearing your own pet." Mrs. Kirk, an elementary school art teacher, has been spinning dog hair since 1981, when she was an art student at northern Illinois University. She said she hopes to attract more customers to expand her hobby into a mail-order business. Mrs. Kirk has knitted herself a scarf and crocheted a shawl from the fur of her Belgian sheep dog, Lance. "I like them — they are nice and soft," she said. "Depending on the breed, it's real soft and will make nice, fluffy yarn."

### Firm to market anti-AIDS pill

VIENNA (R) — An Austrian company said on Friday it had developed a substance capable of combating the AIDS virus and expected to market an "anti-AIDS" pill within three years. Dr. Hubert Ferbert, research director of Linz-based CL Pharma, said the substance had proved effective in fighting acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in laboratory experiments and further testing on humans was now planned. "This substance uses a totally new mechanism," he said. Dr. Ferbert told Austrian radio the substance prevented the virus from entering body cells and weakening the immune system. "We are not going in the direction of destroying the infectious part of the virus, because it can mutate too quickly and then the substance is ineffective. Rather we are trying another way, meaning to destroy this protein envelope which surrounds the virus as long as it is outside the cell, and in this way to deprive the infectious part of the virus access to the cell," he said. Austrian firm, Immuno AG, has said it is working on an AIDS vaccine which it hopes to test on humans early next year.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A6 ♣K6 ♠A1085432 ♣J7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 Pass 2 Pass  
2 Pass 3 Pass  
What do you bid now?  
A.—There is no completely satisfactory answer. The only bid you can't make is three diamonds, because that shows a good diamond suit but values short of a normal two-over-one response. A bid of three clubs won't help you, you won't know what to do over partner's likely three no trump response, so the choice lies between a heart raise and four diamonds. The latter bypasses three no trump, which could be your best spot. To jump to four hearts would require a third round, since partner has promised no more than a five-card suit. By a process of elimination we arrive at three hearts.
- Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠QJ7 ♠AKQ10762 ♠A72  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 Pass 1 Pass  
What do you bid now?  
A.—You don't need much from partner for slam—the kings of spades and diamonds should suffice. Therefore, any jump in hearts is woefully inadequate, especially since three hearts is not even forcing. Flush the slam signal to partner with a jump to three diamonds. Since the leap is in a suit lower in rank than the one in which you intend to play, there is no risk involved.
- Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A72 ♠AKQJ763 ♠5 ♣107  
What is your opening bid?  
A.—You are too strong for a preempt (don't make a barrage bid on a hand containing two aces) and not good enough in either point count or winning tricks for a de-
- mand bid. That leaves you with just one possible opening bid—one heart.
- Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠K102 ♣6 ♠AK102 ♠AK983  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
4 Pass 5 Pass DBL  
Pass 4 Pass  
What action do you take?  
A.—Partner knows you have a very strong hand for your double at the four-level. If he had any aspirations, he would have found a better bid than four spades. He could easily have little more than a long spade suit. Pass, while the going should be good.
- Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠K7 ♠AKQJ32 ♠A6 ♣1073  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 Pass 1 Pass  
What do you bid now?  
A.—While three hearts might express the value of your hand, it does not reflect its trick-taking possibilities. If your partner has as little as the ace of his suit and three or four clubs, you could have nine tricks on no trump. We would gamble on his holding something of use by bidding three no trump.
- Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠K10 ♠Q872 ♠AKJ53 ♠AK  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 Pass 1 Pass  
What action do you take?  
A.—Obviously, you and your left-hand opponent share almost all the points in the pack. We would approve of a double if we were sure the opponents would remain where they are and not run to a black suit, where you would be less comfortable defending. We think your best chance for a reasonable profit is to pass and collect 100 pieces for down tricks.